

# INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

## ASA14/16

## Single Stage Air Conditioner

This manual must be left with the homeowner for future reference.



This is a safety alert symbol and should never be ignored. When you see this symbol on labels or in manuals, be alert to the potential for personal injury or death.

### WARNING

Installation and servicing of air conditioning equipment can be hazardous due to internal refrigerant pressure and live electrical components. Only trained and qualified service personnel should install or service this equipment. Installation and service performed by unqualified persons can result in property damage, personal injury, or death.

### WARNING

#### ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD!



Risk of electrical shock. Disconnect all remote power supplies before installing or servicing any portion of the system. Failure to disconnect power supplies can result in property damage, personal injury, or death.

**NOTE** – This unit ASA14/16 is a PARTIAL UNIT AIR CONDITIONER, complying with PARTIAL UNIT requirements of this Standard, and must only be connected to other units that have been confirmed as complying to corresponding PARTIAL UNIT requirements of this Standard, UL 60335-2-40/CSA C22.2 No. 60335-2-40, or UL 1995/ CSA C22.2 No 236.

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### General

Read this entire instruction manual, as well as the instructions supplied in separate equipment, before starting the installation. Observe and follow all warnings, cautions, instructional labels, and tags. Failure to comply with these instructions could result in an unsafe condition and/or premature component failure.

These instructions are intended as a general guide only for use by qualified personnel and do not supersede any national or local codes in any way. The installation must comply with all provincial, state, and local codes as well as the National Electrical Code (U.S.) or Canadian Electrical Code (Canada). Compliance should be determined prior to installation.

This ASA14/16 outdoor air conditioner with all-aluminum coil is designed for use with R-454B refrigerant only. This unit must be installed with an approved indoor air handler or coil.

**Comfort-Aire / Century**

1900 Wellworth Ave.

Jackson, MI 49203



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### **WARNING**

- The appliance shall be stored in a room without continuously operating ignition sources (for example: open flames, an operating gas appliance, or an operating electric heater).
- Do not pierce or burn.
- Be aware that refrigerants may not contain an odor.

### **CAUTION**

Servicing shall be performed only as recommended by the manufacturer.

### **WARNING**

Every working procedure that affects safety means shall only be carried out by competent persons. This appliance is not to be used by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety. Examples of such working procedures are breaking into the refrigerating circuit, opening of sealed components, and opening of ventilated enclosures.

### **IMPORTANT**

Ensure that the area is in the open or that it is adequately ventilated before breaking into the system or conducting any hot work. A degree of ventilation shall continue during the period that the work is carried out.

### **IMPORTANT**

Verify cabling will not be subject to wear, corrosion, excessive pressure, vibration, sharp edges or any other adverse environmental effects.

### **CAUTION**

Some soaps used for leak detection are corrosive to certain metals. Carefully rinse piping thoroughly after leak test has been completed. Do not use matches, candles, flame or other sources of ignition to check for gas leaks..

### **CAUTION**

Under no circumstances shall potential sources of ignition be used in the searching for or detection of refrigerant leaks. A halide torch (or any other detector using a naked flame) shall not be used.

The following leak detection methods are deemed acceptable for all refrigerant systems.

Electronic leak detectors may be used to detect refrigerant leaks but, in the case of flammable refrigerants, the sensitivity may not be adequate, or may need recalibration. (Detection equipment shall be calibrated in a refrigerant-free area.) Ensure that the detector is not a potential source of ignition and is suitable for the refrigerant used. Leak detection equipment shall be set at a percentage of the LFL of the refrigerant and shall be calibrated to the refrigerant employed, and the appropriate percentage of gas (25 % maximum) is confirmed. Leak detection fluids are also suitable for use with most refrigerants but the use of detergents containing chlorine shall be avoided as the chlorine may react with the refrigerant and corrode the copper pipe-work. If a leak is suspected, all naked flames shall be removed/extinguished. If a leakage of refrigerant is found which requires brazing, all of the refrigerant shall be recovered from the system, or isolated (by means of shut off valves) in a part of the system remote from the leak.

### **IMPORTANT**

In addition to conventional charging procedures, the following requirements shall be followed.

- Ensure that contamination of different refrigerants does not occur when using charging equipment. Hoses or lines shall be as short as possible to minimize the amount of refrigerant contained in them.
- Cylinders shall be kept in an appropriate position according to the instructions.
- Ensure that the REFRIGERATING SYSTEM is earthed prior to charging the system with refrigerant.
- Label the system when charging is complete (if not already).
- Extreme care shall be taken not to overfill the REFRIGERATING SYSTEM.

Prior to recharging the system, it shall be pressure tested with the appropriate purging gas. The system shall be leak-tested on completion of charging but prior to commissioning. A follow up leak test shall be carried out prior to leaving the site.

### **WARNING**

Ducts connected to an appliance shall not contain a potential ignition source.

### **IMPORTANT**

**When breaking into the refrigerant circuit to make repairs – or for any other purpose – conventional procedures shall be used.** However, for flammable refrigerants it is important that best practice be followed and, since flammability is a consideration, procedures such as safely remove refrigerant following local and national regulations, purging the circuit with inert gas, evacuating (optional for A2L), purging with inert gas (optional for A2L), or opening the circuit by cutting or brazing be adhered to. The refrigerant charge shall be recovered into the correct recovery cylinders if venting is not allowed by local and national codes. For appliances containing flammable refrigerants, the system shall be purged with oxygen-free nitrogen to render the appliance safe for flammable refrigerants. This process might need to be repeated several times. Compressed air or oxygen shall not be used for purging refrigerant systems. For appliances containing flammable refrigerants, refrigerants purging shall be achieved by breaking the vacuum in the system with oxygenfree nitrogen and continuing to fill until the working pressure is achieved, then venting to atmosphere, and finally pulling down to a vacuum (optional for A2L). This process shall be repeated until no refrigerant is within the system (optional for A2L). When the final oxygenfree nitrogen charge is used, the system shall be vented down to atmospheric pressure to enable work to take place. Ensure that the outlet for the vacuum pump is not close to any potential ignition sources and that ventilation is available.

### **IMPORTANT**

The Clean Air Act of 1990 bans the intentional venting of refrigerant (CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs) as of July 1, 1992. Approved methods of recovery, recycling or reclaiming must be followed. Fines and/or incarceration may be levied for noncompliance.

### **IMPORTANT**

Exhaust vents from dryers, water heaters and furnaces should be directed away from the outdoor unit. Prolonged exposure to exhaust gases and the chemicals contained within them may cause condensation to form on the steel cabinet and other metal components of the outdoor unit. This will diminish unit performance and longevity

### **IMPORTANT**

When removing refrigerant from a system, either for servicing or decommissioning, it is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are removed safely. When transferring refrigerant into cylinders, ensure that only appropriate refrigerant recovery cylinders are employed. Ensure that the correct number of cylinders for holding the total system charge is available. All cylinders to be used are designated for the recovered refrigerant and labelled for that refrigerant (i. e. special cylinders for the recovery of refrigerant). Cylinders shall be complete with pressure-relief valve and associated shut-off valves in good working order. Empty recovery cylinders are evacuated and, if possible, cooled before recovery occurs.

The recovery equipment shall be in good working order with a set of instructions concerning the equipment that is at hand and shall be suitable for the recovery of all appropriate refrigerants including, when applicable, flammable refrigerants. In addition, a set of calibrated weighing scales shall be available and in good working order. Hoses shall be complete with leak-free disconnect couplings and in good condition. Before using the recovery machine, check that it is in satisfactory working order, has been properly maintained and that any associated electrical components are sealed to prevent ignition in the event of a refrigerant release. Consult manufacturer if in doubt.

The recovered refrigerant shall be returned to the refrigerant supplier in the correct recovery cylinder, and the relevant waste transfer note arranged. Do not mix refrigerants in recovery units and especially not in cylinders.

If compressors or compressor oils are to be removed, ensure that they have been evacuated to an acceptable level to make certain that flammable refrigerant does not remain within the lubricant. The evacuation process shall be carried out prior to returning the compressor to the suppliers. Only electric heating to the compressor body shall be employed to accelerate this process. When oil is drained from a system, it shall be carried out safely

### **IMPORTANT**

After completion of field piping for split systems, the field pipework shall be pressure tested with an inert gas and then vacuum tested prior to refrigerant charging, according to the following requirements:

-Field- made joints indoors shall be tightness tested. The test method shall have a sensitivity of .2 oz. per year of refrigerant or better, under pressure. No leak shall be detected.

## WARNING

Sharp metal edges can cause injury. When installing the unit, use care to avoid sharp edges.

## NOTICE

Charging information is given on the charging procedure sticker on the unit access panel.

**NOTE** – R-454b is a A2L refrigerant. The system installation must meet the following parameters based upon total refrigerant charge (line set included). *T<sub>Amin</sub>* (Total minimum conditioned area) is the minimum allowable conditioned area based upon the total system charge at sea level. Values must be multiplied by altitude adjustment factor at installed altitude.

*Q<sub>min</sub>* table refers to minimum airflow requirements during refrigerant leak mitigation by the refrigerant detection system, based upon total system charge.

See tables below.

**T<sub>Amin</sub> Table**

Charge (lb)	10.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	30.0
Charge (kg)	4.5	6.8	9.1	11.3	13.6
Minimum Conditioned Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )	149.9	224.9	299.9	374.8	449.8
Minimum Conditioned Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	13.9	20.9	27.9	34.8	41.8

**NOTE** – Multiply values in *T<sub>Amin</sub>* table by the Altitude Adjustment Factors to correct *T<sub>Amin</sub>* based on installed altitude.

**Altitude Adjustment Factor**

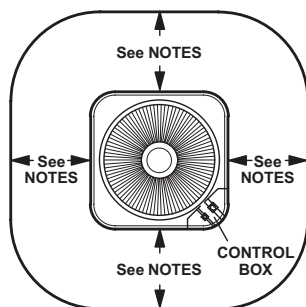
<b>Altitude (m)</b>	0	200	400	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600
<b>Altitude (ft)</b>	0	660	1310	1970	2620	3280	3940	4590	5250
<b>Adj. Factor</b>	1	1	1	1	1.02	1.05	1.04	1.1	1.12
<b>Altitude (m)</b>	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000	3200
<b>Altitude (ft)</b>	5250	5910	6560	7220	7870	8530	9190	9840	10500
<b>Adj. Factor</b>	1.12	1.15	1.18	1.21	1.25	1.28	1.32	1.36	1.4

**Q<sub>min</sub> Table**

Refrigerant Charge lb (kg)	CFM Required	Refrigerant Charge lb (kg)	CFM Required
5 (2.3)	135	18 (8.1)	487
6 (2.7)	162	19 (8.6)	514
7 (3.2)	189	20 (9.1)	541
8 (3.6)	216	21 (9.5)	568
9 (4.1)	244	22 (10)	595
10 (4.5)	271	23 (10.4)	622
11 (5)	298	24 (10.9)	649
12 (5.4)	325	25 (11.3)	676
13 (5.9)	352	26 (11.7)	704
14 (6.4)	379	27 (12.2)	731
15 (6.8)	406	28 (12.7)	758
16 (7.3)	433	29 (13.2)	785
17 (7.7)	460	30 (13.6)	812

**NOTE** – *Q<sub>min</sub>* minimum airflow requirement for refrigerant leak mitigation.

## STEP 1 SETTING THE UNIT - Clearances



### NOTES -

Service clearance of 30 in. (762 mm) must be maintained on one of the sides adjacent to the control box.

Clearance to one of the other three sides must be 36 in. (914 mm).

Clearance to one of the remaining two sides may be 12 in. (305 mm) and the final side may be 6 in. (152 mm).

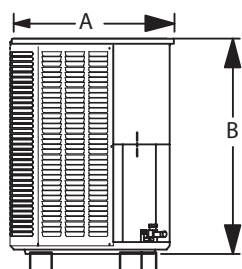
A clearance of 24 in. must be maintained between two units.

48 in. (1219 mm) clearance required on top of unit.

**NOTICE:** Specific applications may require adjustment of the listed installation clearances to provide protection for the unit from physical damage or to avoid conditions which limit operating efficiency. (Example: Clearances may have to be increased to prevent snow or ice from falling on the top of the unit. Additional clearances may also be required to prevent air recirculation when the unit is installed under a deck or in another tight space.)

FIGURE 1

### UNIT DIMENSIONS - INCHES (MM)



SIDE VIEW

Model Numbers	A	B
ASA (14/16) 18S1	28.25 (718)	29.25 (743)
ASA (14/16) 24S1	28.25 (718)	37.25 (946)
ASA (14/16) 30S1	28.25 (718)	29.25 (743)
ASA (14/16) 36S1	28.25 (718)	37.25 (946)
ASA 1641S1	32.25 (817)	33.25 (845)
ASA (14/16) 42S1	32.25 (817)	33.25 (845)
ASA 1647S1	32.25 (817)	33.25 (845)
ASA (14/16) 48S1	28.25 (718)	43.25 (1099)
ASA (14/16) 60S1	32.25 (817)	43.25 (1099)

FIGURE 2

### ⚠ IMPORTANT

This unit must be matched with an indoor coil as specified with AHRI. For AHRI Certified system match-ups and expanded ratings, visit [www.AHRIdirectory.org](http://www.AHRIdirectory.org).

### PLACEMENT

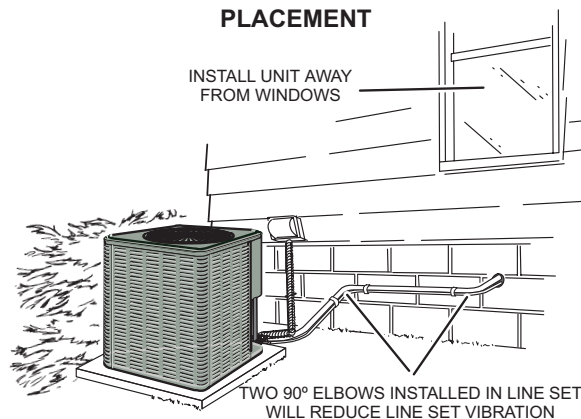


FIGURE 3

### ⚠ NOTICE

#### Roof Damage!

This system contains both refrigerant and oil. Some rubber roofing material may absorb oil, causing the rubber to degrade. Failure to follow this notice could result in damage to roof surface.

### ⚠ WARNING

To prevent personal injury, as well as damage to panels, unit or structure, observe the following:

While installing or servicing this unit, carefully stow all removed panels so that the panels will not cause injury to personnel, objects or nearby structures. Also, take care to store panels where they will not be subject to damage (e.g., being bent or scratched).

While handling or stowing the panels, consider any weather conditions (especially wind) that may cause panels to be blown around and damaged.

## ⚠ IMPORTANT

This model is designed for use in check / expansion valve systems only. An indoor expansion valve approved for use with R-454B refrigerant must be ordered separately and installed prior to operating the system.

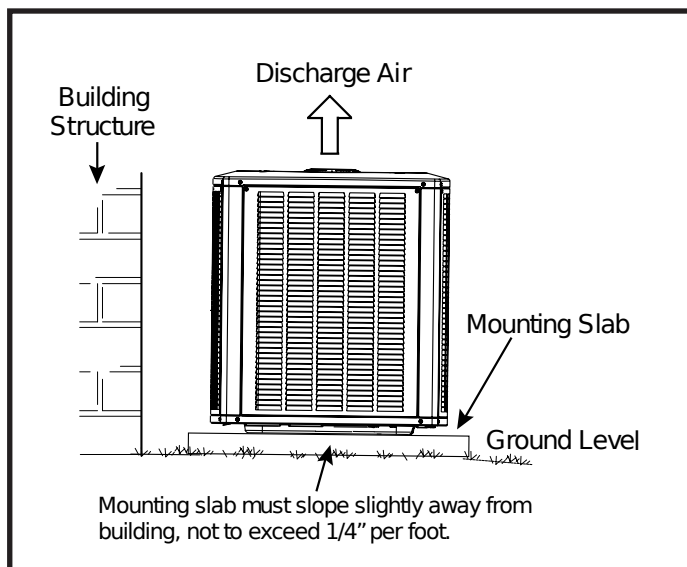


FIGURE 4

The maximum altitude of use is 10,000 ft (3,048 m).

This unit is a partial unit air conditioner, complying with partial unit requirements of this international standard, and must be only connected to other units that have been confirmed as complying to corresponding partial unit requirements of this international standard.

## STEP 2 REFRIGERANT PIPING

## ⚠ IMPORTANT

If this unit is being matched with an approved line set that was previously charged with mineral oil, the line set must be flushed prior to installation. Take care to empty all existing traps. Polyolester (POE) oils are used in OEM units charged with R-454B refrigerant. Residual mineral oil can act as an insulator, preventing proper heat transfer. It can also clog the expansion device and reduce system performance and capacity. Failure to properly flush the system per this instruction and the detailed Installation and Service Procedures manual will void the warranty.

Flush the existing line set per the following instructions. For more information, refer to the Installation and Service Procedures manual.

**CAUTION - DO NOT** attempt to flush and re-use existing line sets or indoor coil when the system contains contaminants (i.e., compressor burn out).

If a new line set is being installed, size the piping per table 1.

TABLE 1

REFRIGERANT LINE SET – INCHES (MM)				
MODEL	FIELD VALVE CONNECTIONS		RECOMMENDED LINE SET	
	Liquid Line	Vapor Line	Liquid Line	Vapor Line
-018	3/8 in. (10 mm)	3/4 in. (19 mm)	3/8 in. (10 mm)	3/4 in. (19 mm)
-024				
-030				
-036	3/8 in. (10 mm)	7/8 in. (22 mm)	3/8 in. (10 mm)	7/8 in. (22 mm)
-041				
-042				
-047				
-048				
-060	3/8 in. (10 mm)	1-1/8 in. (28 mm)	3/8 in. (10 mm)	1-1/8 in. (28 mm)

NOTE - Some applications may require a field-provided 7/8" to 1-1/8" adapter.

### Line Set Joints – Furnace Application

Evaporator primary line set joints in all applications shall have a line set joint sleeve.

Evaporator primary line sets should not have additional joints not covered by line set joint sleeve.

**If additional joints are present**, the system installation shall comply with one of the options below:

**Option 1** - Furnace is installed as a direct vent appliance;

**Option 2** - Furnace/Evaporator installation is in a space greater than the minimum conditioned area (Amin);

**Option 3** - Furnace/Evaporator installation is connected to a space greater than the minimum conditioned area (Amin) through an opening of at least 15 in<sup>2</sup> (4-inch diameter hole equivalent) located below the level of the furnace burners;

**Option 4** - Have a second refrigerant detection sensor installed below the level of the burners (see Secondary Sensor Installation section).

### Multiple Systems Installed in Same Space

For any A2L refrigerant system with additional joints not covered by line set joint sleeves, each system in the same space must have refrigerant detection sensor installed below the level of the burners (see Secondary Sensor Installation section). If all the systems in the same space are installed with direct vent application, then additional refrigerant detection sensor is not needed.

## Secondary Sensor Installation

If secondary refrigerant sensor is required, it shall be mounted as follows:

**Upflow Applications:** Mounted on an unused side furnace return air connection at least 9 inches above the floor and within 9 inches from front of furnace.

**Downflow Applications:** Mounted on one side of the evaporator coil 9 inches above the floor and within 9 inches from front of coil.

**Horizontal Applications:** Mounted on the bottom side return furnace air connection within 9 inches of both the blower deck and front of furnace.

Connect the refrigerant sensor to the second sensor input on the RDS Control. Refer to the instructions provided with the sensor or the RDS controller to enable the second sensor.

### WARNING



When using a high pressure gas such as nitrogen to pressurize a refrigeration or air conditioning system, use a regulator that can control the pressure down to 1 or 2 psig (6.9 to 13.8 kPa).

### WARNING

Refrigerant can be harmful if it is inhaled. Refrigerant must be used and recovered responsibly. Failure to follow this warning may result in personal injury or death.

### WARNING



Fire, Explosion and Personal Safety hazard. Failure to follow this warning could result in damage, personal injury or death. Never use oxygen to pressurize or purge refrigeration lines. Oxygen, when exposed to a spark or open flame, can cause fire and/ or an explosion, that could result in property damage, personal injury or death.

### IMPORTANT

Braze-free fitting must conform to UL207 or ISO14903 (latest edition)

### WARNING

Polyolester (POE) oils used with R-454B refrigerant absorb moisture very quickly. It is very important that the refrigerant system be kept closed as much as possible.

DO NOT remove line set caps or service valve stub caps until you are ready to make connections.

### WARNING

Every working procedure that affects safety means shall only be carried out by competent persons. This appliance is not to be used by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety. Examples of such working procedures are breaking into the refrigerating circuit, opening of sealed components, and opening of ventilated enclosures.

## LIQUID LINE FILTER DRIER INSTALLATION

The provided filter drier must be field installed outdoors in the liquid line between the units liquid line service valve and before the liquid line enters the structure. It is not recommended to install the liquid line filter drier indoors due to additional braze joints required.

This filter drier must be installed to ensure a clean, moisture-free system. Failure to install the filter drier will void the warranty. A replacement filter drier is available from OEM- See Brazing Connections for special procedures on brazing filter drier connections to the liquid line.

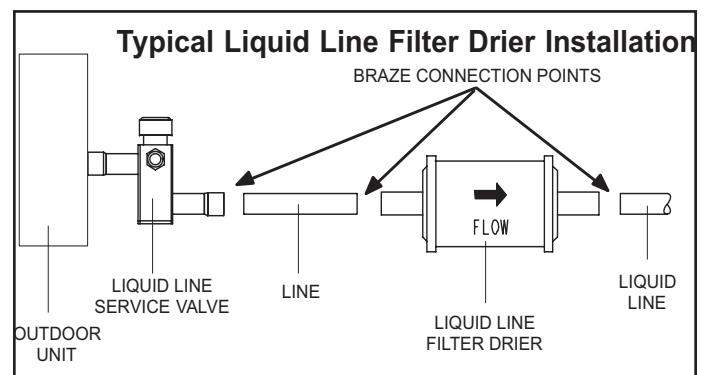


FIGURE 5

# LINE SET

## INSTALLATION

**Line Set Isolation** - The following illustrations are examples of proper refrigerant line set isolation:

## REFRIGERANT LINE SET — TRANSITION FROM VERTICAL TO HORIZONTAL

ANCHORED HEAVY NYLON  
WIRE TIE OR AUTOMOTIVE  
MUFFLER-TYPE HANGER

## AUTOMOTIVE MUFFLER-TYPE HANGER

WALL  
STUD

- STRAP LIQUID LINE TO SUCTION LINE

LIQUID LINE

NON-CORROSIVE  
METAL SLEEVE

SUCTION LINE -  
WRAPPED IN ARMAFLEX

## REFRIGERANT LINE SET — INSTALLING HORIZONTAL RUNS

To hang line set from joist or rafter, use either metal strapping material or anchored heavy nylon wire ties.

WIRE TIE (AROUND  
SUCTION LINE  
ONLY)

8 FEET (2.43 METERS)

STRAPPING  
MATERIAL (AROUND  
SUCTION LINE  
ONLY)

FLOOR JOIST OR



TAPE OR  
WIRE TIE

8 FEET (2.43 METERS)

NON-CORROSIVE  
METAL SLEEVE

TAPE OR  
WIRE TIE

STRAP THE SUCTION LINE TO THE JOIST OR RAFTER AT 8 FEET (2.43 METERS) INTERVALS THEN STRAP THE LIQUID LINE TO THE SUCTION LINE.

FLOOR JOIST OR  
ROOF RAFTER

**IMPORTANT** — Refrigerant lines must not contact structure.

## REFRIGERANT LINE SET — INSTALLING VERTICAL RUNS (NEW CONSTRUCTION SHOWN)

**NOTE** - Insulate liquid line when it is routed through areas where the surrounding ambient temperature could become higher than the temperature of the liquid line or when pressure drop is equal to or greater than 20 psig.

**IMPORTANT** - Refrigerant lines must not contact wall

OUTSIDE WALL

SUCTION LINE

LIQUID LINE

WOOD BLOCK  
BETWEEN STUDS

- WIRE TIE
- INSIDE WALL

STRAP

- NON-CORROSIVE METAL SLEEVE
- WIRE TIE

– WOOD BLOCK

— WIRE TIE

- STRAP

SUCTION LINE WRAPPED  
WITH ARMAFLEX

OUTSIDE

LIQUID  
/ LINE

PVC PIPE

CAULK

## FIBERGLASS INSULATION

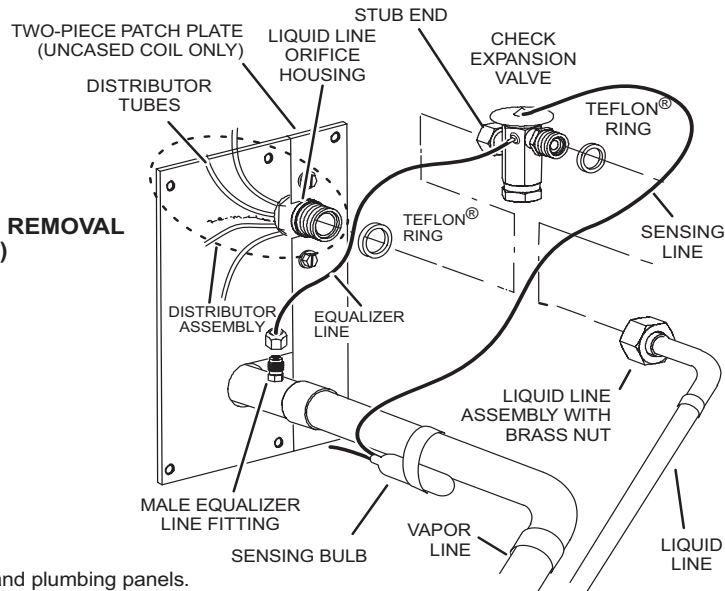
**NOTE** - Similar installation practices should be used if line set is to be installed on exterior of outside wall.

### FIGURE 6

## STEP 2 – REFRIGERANT PIPING – Removing Existing Indoor Metering Device

# 1

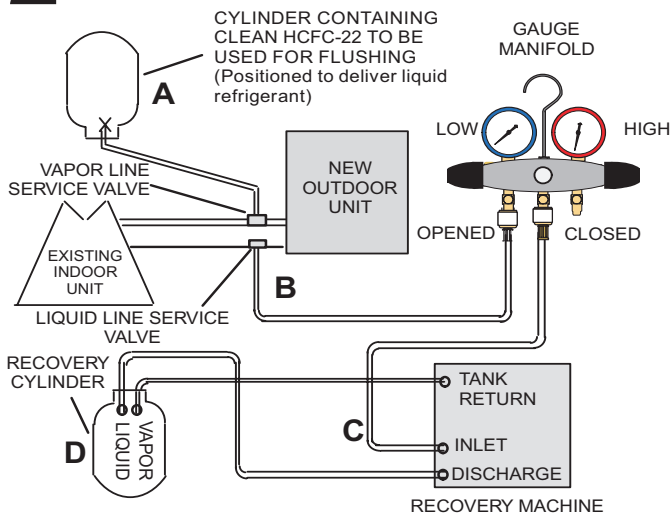
### TYPICAL EXISTING EXPANSION VALVE REMOVAL PROCEDURE (UNCASED COIL SHOWN)



- A - On fully cased coils, remove the coil access and plumbing panels.
- B - Remove any shipping clamps from the liquid line and distributor assembly.
- C - Using two wrenches, disconnect liquid line from liquid line orifice housing. Take care not to twist or damage distributor tubes during this process.
- D - Remove and discard fixed orifice, valve stem assembly (if present) and Teflon® washer as illustrated above.
- E - Use a field-provided fitting to temporarily reconnect the liquid line to the indoor unit's liquid line orifice housing.

- A - On fully cased coils, remove the coil access and plumbing panels.
- B - Remove any shipping clamps from the liquid line and distributor assembly.
- C - Disconnect the equalizer line from the check expansion valve equalizer line fitting on the vapor line.
- D - Remove the vapor line sensing bulb.
- E - Disconnect the liquid line from the check expansion valve at the liquid line assembly.
- F - Disconnect the check expansion valve from the liquid line orifice housing. Take care not to twist or damage distributor tubes during this process.
- G - Remove and discard check expansion valve and the two Teflon® rings.
- H - Use a field-provided fitting to temporarily reconnect the liquid line to the indoor unit's liquid line orifice housing.

## 2 CONNECT GAUGES AND EQUIPMENT FOR FLUSHING PROCEDURE



- A - HCFC-22 cylinder with clean refrigerant (positioned to deliver liquid refrigerant) to the vapor service valve.
- B - HCFC-22 gauge set (low side) to the liquid line valve.
- C - HCFC-22 gauge set center port to inlet on the recovery machine with an empty recovery tank connected to the gauge set.
- D - Connect recovery tank to recovery machine per machine instructions.

## 3 FLUSHING LINE SET

The line set and indoor unit coil must be flushed with at least the same amount of clean refrigerant that previously charged the system. Check the charge in the flushing cylinder before proceeding.

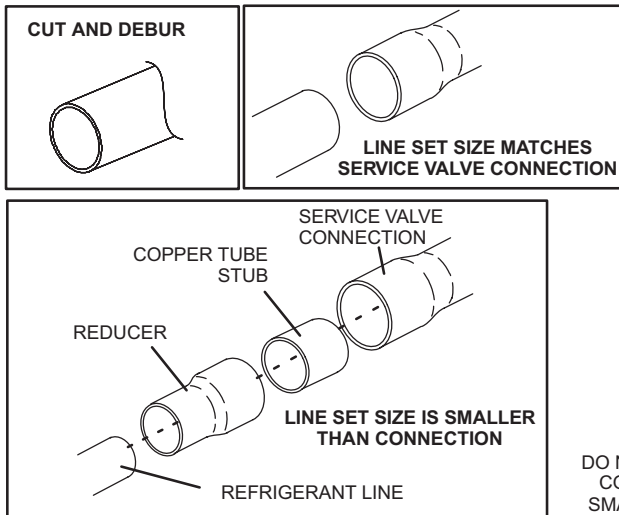
- A - Set the recovery machine for liquid recovery and start the recovery machine. Open the gauge set valves to allow the recovery machine to pull a vacuum on the existing system line set and indoor unit coil.
- B - Position the cylinder of clean HCFC-22 for delivery of liquid refrigerant and open its valve to allow liquid refrigerant to flow into the system through the vapor line valve. Allow the refrigerant to pass from the cylinder and through the line set and the indoor unit coil before it enters the recovery machine.
- C - After all of the liquid refrigerant has been recovered, switch the recovery machine to vapor recovery so that all of the HCFC-22 vapor is recovered. Allow the recovery machine to pull the system down to 0.
- D - Close the valve on the inverted HCFC-22 drum and the gauge set valves. Pump the remaining refrigerant out of the recovery machine and turn the machine off.

FIGURE 7

## STEP 2 – REFRIGERANT PIPING – Brazing Procedures

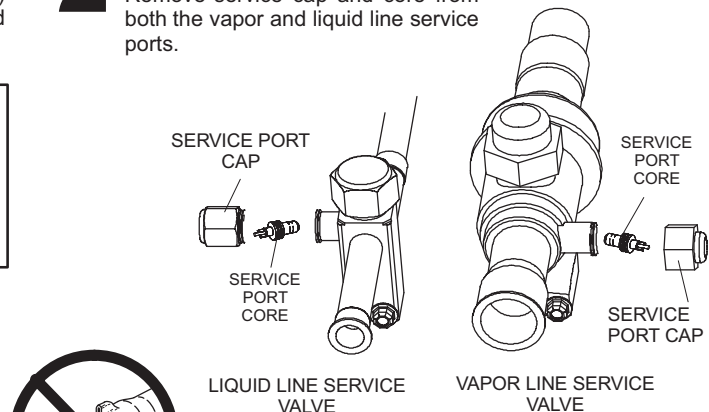
### 1 CUT AND DEBUR

Cut ends of the refrigerant lines square (free from nicks or dents) and debur the ends. The pipe must remain round. Do not crimp end of the line.



### 2 CAP AND CORE REMOVAL

Remove service cap and core from both the vapor and liquid line service ports.



DO NOT CRIMP SERVICE VALVE CONNECTOR WHEN PIPE IS SMALLER THAN CONNECTION

### 3 ATTACH THE MANIFOLD GAUGE SET FOR BRAZING LIQUID AND VAPOR LINE SERVICE VALVES

Flow regulated nitrogen (at 1 to 2 psig) through the low-side refrigeration gauge set into the liquid line service port valve, and out of the vapor line service port valve.

- A - Connect gauge set low pressure side to liquid line service valve (service port).
- B - Connect gauge set center port to bottle of nitrogen with regulator.
- C - Remove core from valve in vapor line service port to allow nitrogen to escape.

VAPOR SERVICE PORT MUST BE OPEN TO ALLOW EXIT POINT FOR NITROGEN

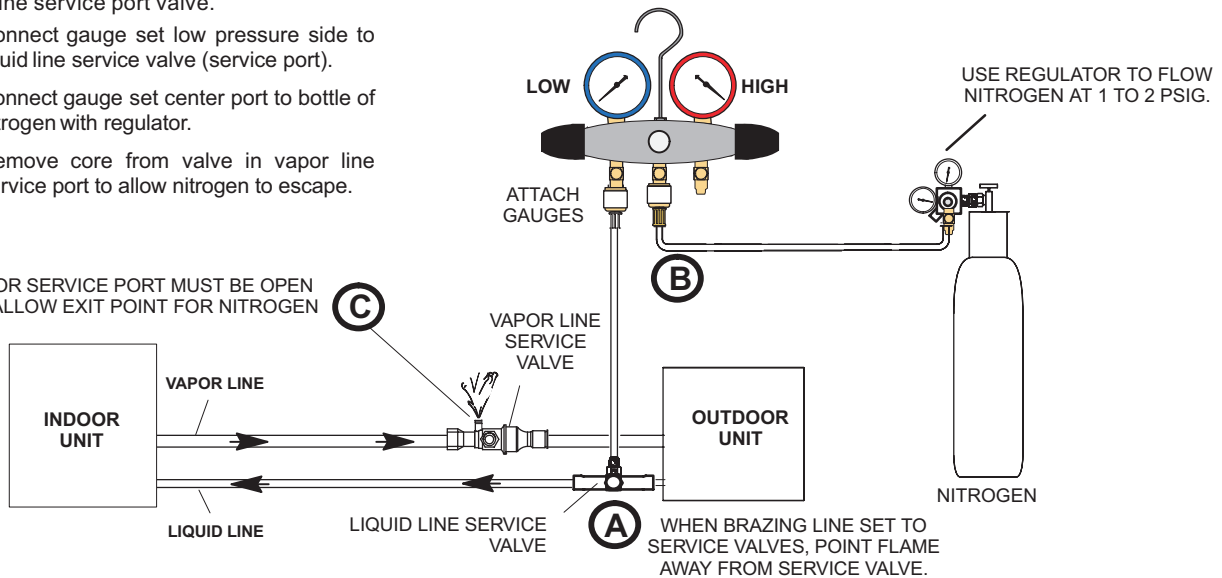


FIGURE 8

### ⚠ CAUTION

Brazing alloys and flux contain materials which are hazardous to your health.

Avoid breathing vapors or fumes from brazing operations. Perform operations only in well-ventilated areas.

Wear gloves and protective goggles or face shield to protect against burns.

Wash hands with soap and water after handling brazing alloys and flux.

### ⚠ WARNING



Danger of fire. Bleeding the refrigerant charge from only the high side may result in pressurization of the low side shell and suction tubing. Application of a brazing torch to a pressurized system may result in ignition of the refrigerant and oil mixture. Check the high and low pressures before applying heat.

## 4 WRAP SERVICE VALVES

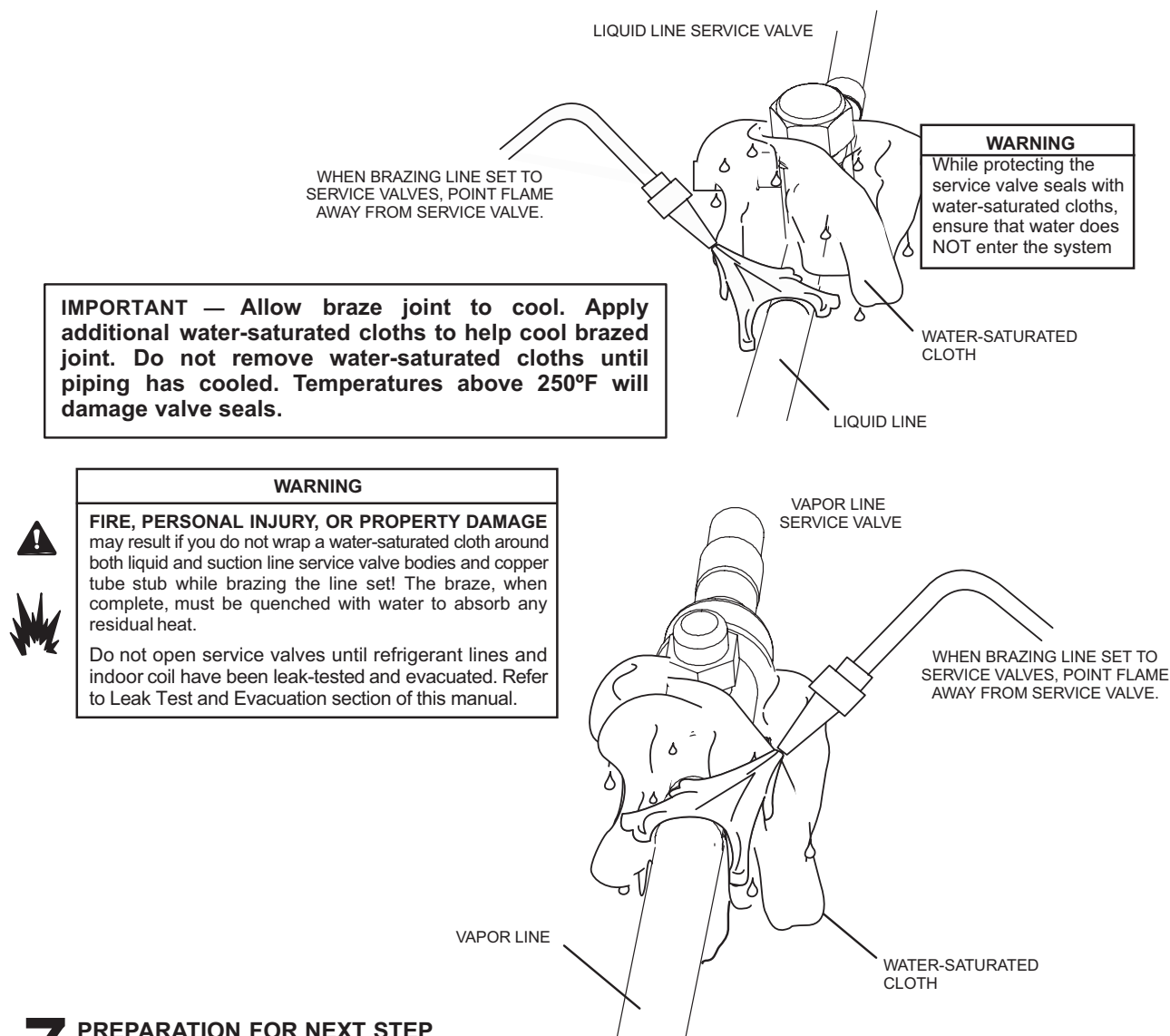
To help protect service valve seals during brazing, wrap water-saturated cloths around service valve bodies and copper tube stubs. Use additional water-saturated cloths underneath the valve body to protect the base paint.

## 5 FLOW NITROGEN

Flow regulated nitrogen (at 1 to 2 psig) through the refrigeration gauge set into the valve stem port connection on the liquid service valve and out of the vapor valve stem port. See steps 3A, 3B and 3C on manifold gauge set connections.

## 6 BRAZE LINE SET

Wrap both service valves with water-saturated cloths as illustrated here and as mentioned in step 4, before brazing to line set. Cloths must remain water-saturated throughout the brazing and cool-down process.



## 7 PREPARATION FOR NEXT STEP

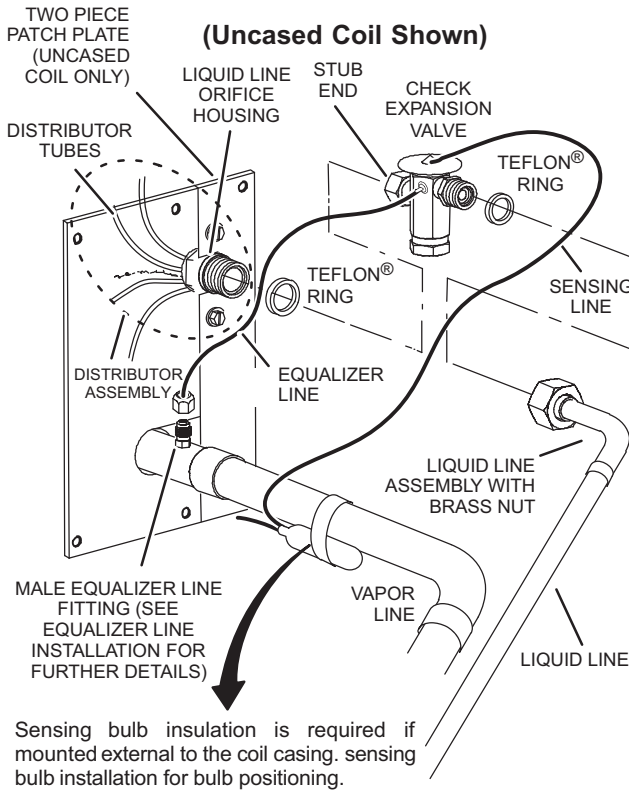
After all connections have been brazed, disconnect manifold gauge set from service ports. Apply additional water-saturated cloths to both services valves to cool piping. Once piping is cool, remove all water-saturated cloths.

FIGURE 9

## Refrigerant Piping - Install Indoor Expansion Valve

This outdoor unit is designed for use in systems that include an expansion valve metering device (purchased separately) at the indoor coil. See the Product Specifications for approved expansion valve kit match-ups and application information. The check expansion valve unit can be installed inside the cabinet. In applications where an uncased coil is being installed in a field-provided plenum, install the check/expansion valve in a manner that will provide access for future field service of the expansion valve. Refer to below illustration for reference during installation of expansion valve unit.

### INDOOR EXPANSION VALVE INSTALLATION

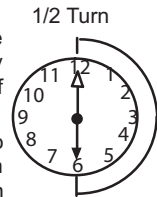


3 - Install one of the provided Teflon® rings around the stubbed end of the check expansion valve and lightly lubricate the connector threads and expose surface of the Teflon® ring with refrigerant oil.

4 - Attach the stubbed end of the check expansion valve to the liquid line orifice housing. Finger tighten and use an appropriately sized wrench to turn an additional 1/2 turn clockwise as illustrated in the figure above, or tighten to 20 ft-lb.

5 - Place the remaining Teflon® washer around the other end of the check expansion valve. Lightly lubricate connector threads and expose surface of the Teflon® ring with refrigerant oil.

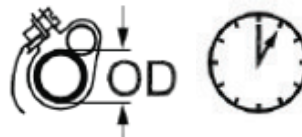
6 - Attach the liquid line assembly to the check expansion valve. Finger tighten and use an appropriately sized wrench to turn an additional 1/2 turn clockwise as illustrated in the figure above or tighten to 20 ft-lb.



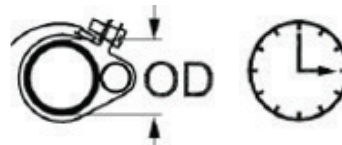
### SENSING BULB INSTALLATION

1 - Attach the vapor line sensing bulb in the proper orientation as illustrated below using the clamp and screws provided.

ON LINES SMALLER THAN 3/4", MOUNT SENSING BULB AT EITHER THE 1 OR 11 O'CLOCK POSITION.



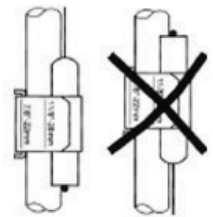
ON 3/4" AND LARGER LINES, MOUNT SENSING BULB AT EITHER THE 3 OR 9 O'CLOCK POSITION.



**NOTE - NEVER MOUNT THE SENSING BULB ON BOTTOM OF LINE.**

**NOTE -** Though it is preferred to have the sensing bulb installed on a horizontal run of the vapor line, installation on a vertical run of piping is acceptable if necessary. See figure to right for proper bulb orientation on vertical run of piping.

**NOTE -** Confirm proper thermal contact between vapor line and check/expansion bulb before insulating the sensing bulb once installed.

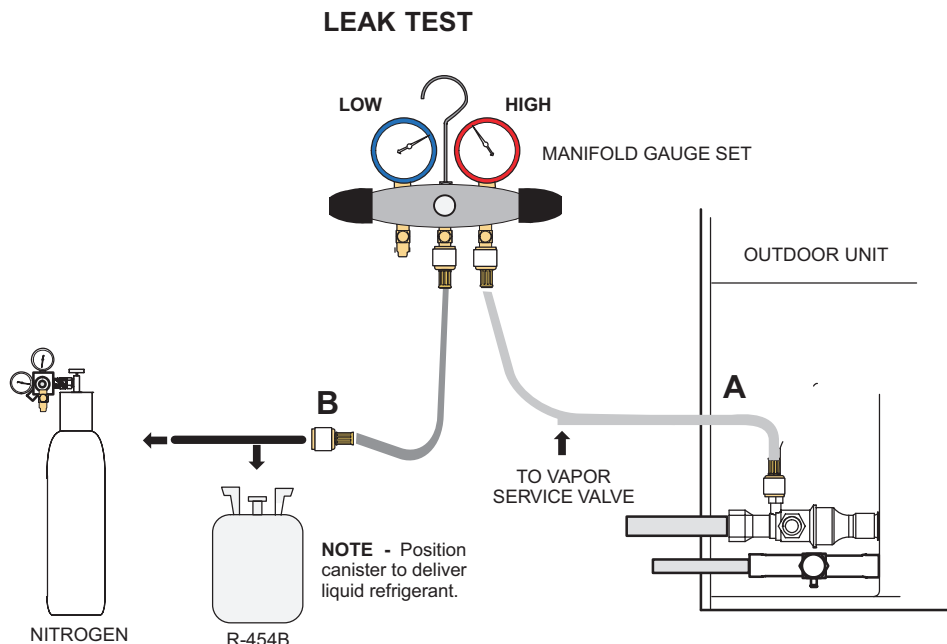


2 - Connect the equalizer line from the check expansion valve to the equalizer vapor port on the vapor line. Finger tighten the flare nut plus 1/8 turn (7 ft-lbs) as illustrated to the right.



FIGURE 10

## STEP 3 – LEAK TEST AND EVACUATION (Continued)



### 1 CONNECT GAUGE SET

**A** - Connect the high pressure hose of an R-454B manifold gauge set to the vapor valve service port.

**NOTE** - Normally, the high pressure hose is connected to the liquid line port. However, connecting it to the vapor port better protects the manifold gauge set from high pressure damage.

**B** - With both manifold valves closed, connect the cylinder of R-454B refrigerant to the center port of the manifold gauge set.

**NOTE** - Later in the procedure, the R-454B container will be replaced by the nitrogen container.

### 2 TEST FOR LEAKS

After the line set has been connected to the indoor and outdoor units, check the line set connections and indoor unit for leaks. Use the following procedure to test for leaks:

**A** - With both manifold valves closed, connect the cylinder of R-454B refrigerant to the center port of the manifold gauge set. Open the valve on the R-454B cylinder (vapor only).

**B** - Open the high pressure side of the manifold to allow R-454B into the line set and indoor unit. Weigh in a trace amount of R-454B. [A trace amount is a maximum of two ounces (57 g) refrigerant or three pounds (31 kPa) pressure.] Close the valve on the R-454B cylinder and the valve on the high pressure side of the manifold gauge set. Disconnect the R-454B cylinder.

**C** - Connect a cylinder of nitrogen with a pressure regulating valve to the center port of the manifold gauge set.

**D** - Adjust nitrogen pressure to 160 psig (1103 kPa). Open the valve on the high side of the manifold gauge set in order to pressurize the line set and the indoor unit.

**E** - After a few minutes, open one of the service valve ports and verify that the refrigerant added to the system earlier is measurable with a leak detector. Once leak detector is confirmed operational, leak check the entire system (field joints and line set included) to a sensitivity of 5 grams per year of refrigerant.

**F** - After leak testing, disconnect gauges from service ports.

**FIGURE 11**

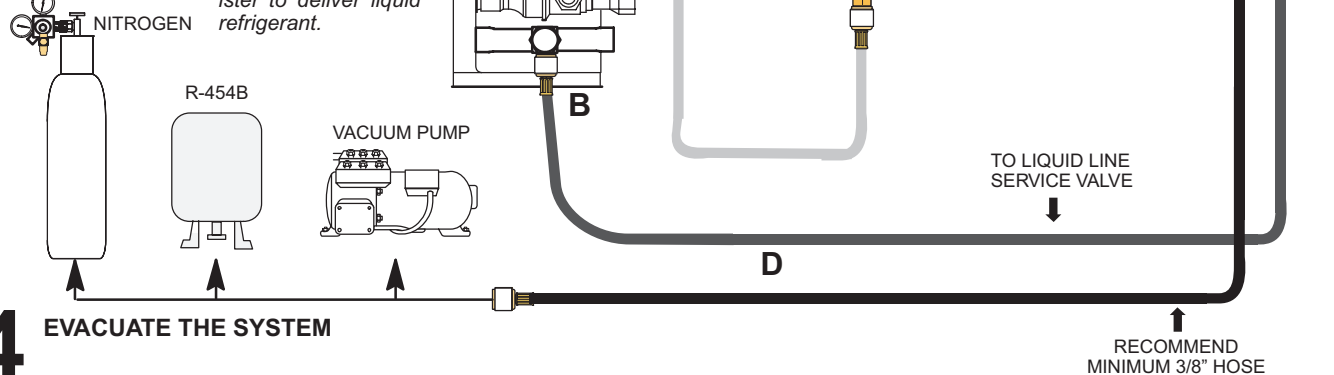
## STEP 3 – LEAK TEST AND EVACUATION (Continued)

### 3 CONNECT GAUGE SET

**NOTE** - Remove cores from service valves (if not already done).

- A - Connect low side of manifold gauge set with 1/4 SAE in-line tee to vapor line service valve
- B - Connect high side of manifold gauge set to liquid line service valve
- C - Connect available micron gauge connector on the 1/4 SAE in-line tee.
- D - Connect the vacuum pump (with vacuum gauge) to the center port of the manifold gauge set. The center port line will be used later for both the R-454B and nitrogen containers.

**NOTE** - Position canister to deliver liquid refrigerant.



### 4 EVACUATE THE SYSTEM

- A - Open both manifold valves and start the vacuum pump.
- B - Evacuate the line set and indoor unit to an **absolute pressure** of 23,000 microns (29.01 inches of mercury).
 

**NOTE** - During the early stages of evacuation, it is desirable to close the manifold gauge valve at least once. A rapid rise in pressure indicates a relatively large leak. If this occurs, **repeat the leak testing procedure**.

**NOTE** - The term **absolute pressure** means the total actual pressure above absolute zero within a given volume or system. Absolute pressure in a vacuum is equal to atmospheric pressure minus vacuum pressure.
- C - When the absolute pressure reaches 23,000 microns (29.01 inches of mercury), perform the following:
  - Close manifold gauge valves.
  - Close valve on vacuum pump.
  - Turn off vacuum pump.
  - Disconnect manifold gauge center port hose from vacuum pump.
  - Attach manifold center port hose to a nitrogen cylinder with pressure regulator set to 160 psig (1103 kPa) and purge the hose.
  - Open manifold gauge valves to break the vacuum in the line set and indoor unit.
  - Close manifold gauge valves.
- D - Shut off the nitrogen cylinder and remove the manifold gauge hose from the cylinder. Open the manifold gauge valves to release the nitrogen from the line set and indoor unit.
- E - Reconnect the manifold gauge to the vacuum pump, turn the pump on, and continue to evacuate the line set and indoor unit until the absolute pressure does not rise above 500 microns (29.9 inches of mercury) within a 20-minute period after shutting off the vacuum pump and closing the manifold gauge valves.
- F - When the absolute pressure requirement above has been met, disconnect the manifold hose from the vacuum pump and connect it to a cylinder of R-454B positioned to deliver liquid refrigerant. Open the manifold gauge valve 1 to 2 psig in order to release the vacuum in the line set and indoor unit.
- G - Perform the following:
  - Close manifold gauge valves.
  - Shut off R-454B cylinder.
  - Reinstall service valve cores by removing manifold hose from service valve. Quickly install cores with core tool while maintaining a positive system pressure.
  - Replace stem caps and finger tighten them, then tighten an additional one-sixth (1/6) of a turn as illustrated.

#### WARNING !

**Possible equipment damage.**

**Avoid deep vacuum operation. Do not use compressors to evacuate a system. Extremely low vacuum can cause internal arcing and compressor failure. Damage caused by deep vacuum operation will void warranty.**

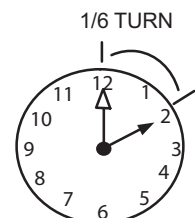


FIGURE 12

## STEP 4 – ELECTRICAL – Circuit Sizing and Wire Routing

In the U.S.A., wiring must conform with current local codes and the current National Electric Code (NEC). In Canada, wiring must conform with current local codes and the current Canadian Electrical Code (CEC).

Refer to the furnace or air handler installation instructions for additional wiring application diagrams and refer to unit nameplate for minimum circuit ampacity and maximum overcurrent protection size.


### 24VAC TRANSFORMER

Use the transformer provided with the furnace or air handler for low-voltage control power (24VAC - 40 VA minimum).

### REFRIGERANT DETECTION SYSTEM

Unit must be installed with OEM Approved Refrigerant detection system (RDS) and sensor.

Do not operate system until refrigerant detection system is verified to be in good working order

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
	<p><b>Electric Shock Hazard.</b> Can cause injury or death. Unit must be properly grounded in accordance with national and local codes.</p> <p>Line voltage is present at all components when unit is not in operation on units with single-pole contactors. Disconnect all remote electric power supplies before opening access panel. Unit may have multiple power supplies.</p>

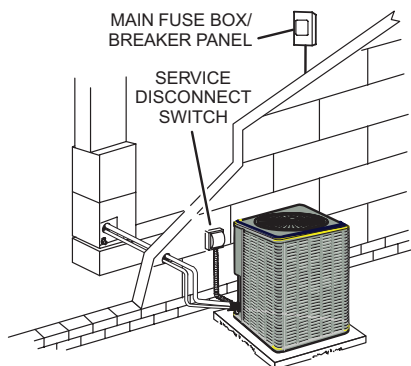
<b>⚠ WARNING</b>
<p><b>Fire Hazard.</b> Use of aluminum wire with this product may result in a fire, causing property damage, severe injury or death. Use copper wire only with this product.</p>

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>
<p><b>Failure to use properly sized wiring and circuit breaker may result in property damage.</b> Size wiring and circuit breaker(s) per Product Specification and unit rating plate.</p>

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
<p><b>ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE (ESD)</b> Precautions and Procedures</p>	<p>Electrostatic discharge can affect electronic components. Take care during unit installation and service to protect the unit's electronic controls. Precautions will help to avoid control exposure to electrostatic discharge by putting the unit, the control and the technician at the same electrostatic potential. Touch hand and all tools on an unpainted unit surface before performing any service procedure to neutralize electrostatic charge.</p>

### SIZE CIRCUIT AND INSTALL SERVICE DISCONNECT SWITCH

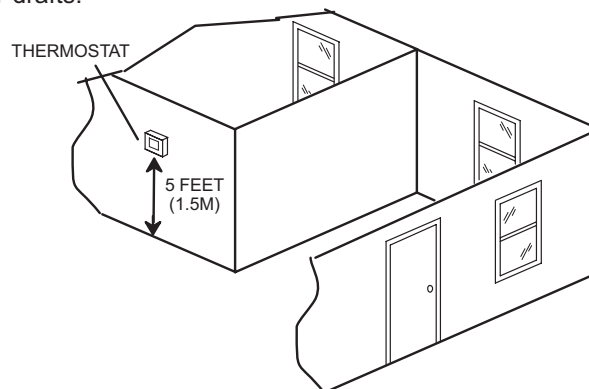
Refer to the unit nameplate for minimum circuit ampacity, and maximum fuse or circuit breaker (HACR per NEC). Install power wiring and properly sized disconnect switch.



**NOTE** - Units are approved for use only with copper conductors. Ground unit at disconnect switch or connect to an earth ground.

### INSTALL THERMOSTAT

Install room thermostat (ordered separately) on an inside wall approximately in the center of the conditioned area and 5 feet (1.5m) from the floor. It should not be installed on an outside wall or where it can be affected by sunlight or drafts.



**NOTE** - 24VAC, Class II circuit connections are made in the control panel.

FIGURE 13

## Electrical Wiring

All field wiring must be done in accordance with the National Electrical Code (NEC) recommendations, Canadian Electrical Code (CEC) and CSA Standards, or local codes, where applicable.

### WARNING

#### Electrical Shock Hazard!



Turn OFF electric power before connecting unit, performing any maintenance or removing panels or doors. More than one disconnect may be required to turn off all power.

**FAILURE TO DO SO COULD RESULT IN BODILY INJURY OR DEATH.**

### WARNING

Unit must be grounded in accordance with national and local codes. Failure to ground unit properly can result in personal injury or death.

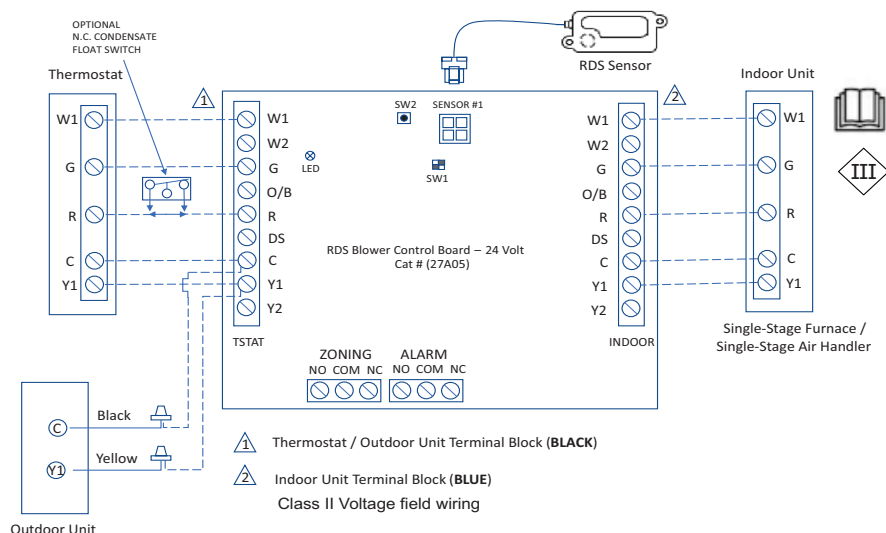
### WARNING

Line voltage is present at all components when unit is not in operation on units with single pole contactors. Disconnect all remote electric power supplies before opening access panel. Unit may have multiple power supplies. Failure to disconnect all power supplies could result in personal injury or death.

Refer to the furnace or blower coil Installation Instructions for additional wiring application diagrams and refer to unit rating plate for minimum circuit ampacity and maximum overcurrent protection size.

1. Install line voltage power supply to unit from a properly sized disconnect switch. Any excess high voltage field wiring should be trimmed or secured away from the low voltage field wiring.
2. High voltage power connections to 3-phase models is made to "Pig Tail" leads with field supplied splice connectors.
3. Ground unit at unit disconnect switch or to an earth ground. To facilitate conduit, a hole is in the bottom of the control box. Connect conduit to the control box using a proper conduit fitting. Units are approved for use only with copper conductors. 24V Class II circuit connections are made in the low voltage junction box. A complete unit wiring diagram is located inside the unit control box cover.
4. Install room thermostat according to thermostat installation instruction and on an inside wall that is not subject to drafts, direct sunshine, or other heat sources.
5. Install low voltage wiring as shown in Figure 14.
6. Do not bundle any excess 24V control wire inside control box. Run control wire through installed wire tie and tighten wire tie to provide low voltage strain relief and to maintain separation of field-installed low and high voltage circuits.

**Single-Stage Outdoor Unit with Single-Stage Indoor Unit**



**FIGURE 14.**

## STEP 5 – UNIT START-UP

### ▲ IMPORTANT

If unit is equipped with a crankcase heater, it should be energized 24 hours before unit start-up to prevent compressor damage as a result of slugging.

- 1 - Rotate fan to check for binding.
- 2 - Inspect all factory- and field-installed wiring for loose connections.
- 3 - After evacuation is complete, open the liquid line and vapor line service valve stems to release the refrigerant charge (contained in outdoor unit) into the system.
- 4 - Replace the stem caps and tighten to the value listed in table 2.
- 5 - Check voltage supply at the disconnect switch. The voltage must be within the range listed on the unit's nameplate. If not, do not start the equipment until you have consulted with the power company and the voltage condition has been corrected.
- 6 - Connect manifold gauge set for testing and charging.
- 7 - Set the thermostat for a cooling demand. Turn on power to the indoor indoor unit and close the outdoor unit disconnect switch to start the unit.
- 8 - Recheck voltage while the unit is running. Power must be within range shown on the unit nameplate.
- 9 - Check system for sufficient refrigerant using the procedures outlined under *Checking Refrigerant Charge*.
- 10 - Test functionality of Refrigerant Detection System

### OPERATING MANIFOLD GAUGE SET AND SERVICE VALVES

The liquid and vapor line service valves are used for removing refrigerant, flushing, leak testing, evacuating, checking charge and charging.

Each valve is equipped with a service port which has a factory-installed valve stem. Figures 15 and 16 provide information on how to access and operate both angle- and ball-type service valves.

#### Torque Requirements

When servicing or repairing heating, ventilating and air conditioning components, ensure the fasteners are appropriately tightened. Table 2 lists torque values for fasteners.

TABLE 2 – TORQUE REQUIREMENTS

Parts	Recommended Torque	
Service valve cap	8 ft.-lb.	11 NM
Sheet-metal screws	16 in.-lb.	2 NM
Machine screws #10	28 in.-lb.	3 NM
Compressor bolts	90 in.-lb.	10 NM
Gauge port seal cap	8 ft.-lb.	11 NM

### ▲ IMPORTANT

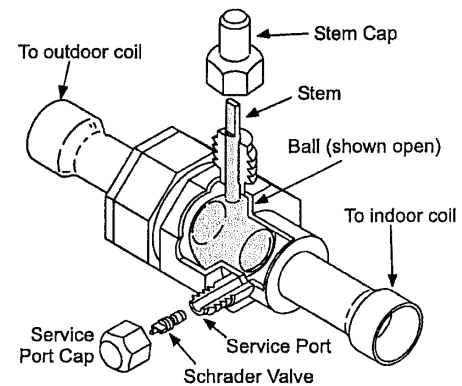
To prevent stripping of the various caps used, the appropriately sized wrench should be used and fitted snugly over the cap before tightening.

#### Using Manifold Gauge Set

When checking the system charge, only use a manifold gauge set that features low loss anti-blow back fittings.

Manifold gauge set used with R454B refrigerant systems must be capable of handling the higher system operating pressures. The gauges should be rated for use with pressures of 0 - 800 psig on the high side and a low side of 30" vacuum to 250 psig with dampened speed to 500 psi. Gauge hoses must be rated for use at up to 800 psig of pressure with a 4000 psig burst rating.

#### Ball Type Service Valve (Valve Open)



Use adjustable wrench. To open, rotate stem counterclockwise 1/4 turn (90°). To close, rotate stem clockwise 1/4 turn (90°).

FIGURE 15

#### Service Valve

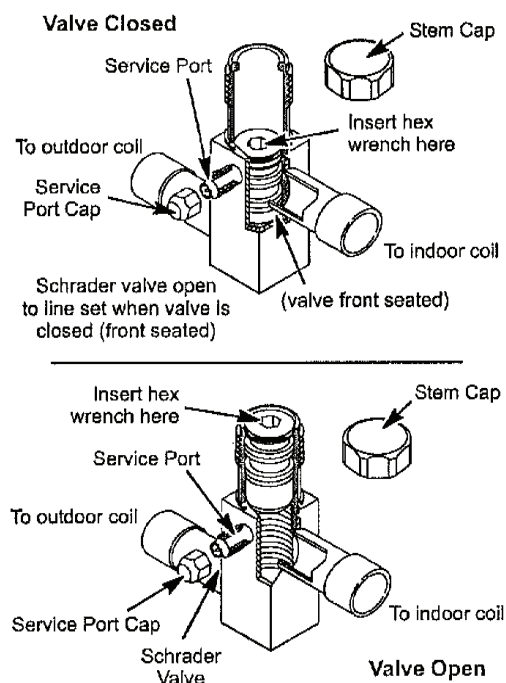
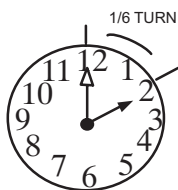


FIGURE 16

### ACCESS SERVICE PORT

A service port cap protects the service port core from contamination and serves as the primary leak seal.

- 1 - Remove service port cap with an appropriately sized wrench.
- 2 - Connect gauge set to service port.
- 3 - When testing is completed, replace service port cap and tighten as follows:
  - With torque wrench, finger tighten and torque cap per table 2.
  - Without torque wrench, finger tighten and use an appropriately sized wrench to turn an additional 1/6 turn clockwise.



### Reinstall Stem Cap

Stem cap protects the valve stem from damage and serves as the primary seal. Replace the stem cap and tighten as follows:

- With torque wrench, finger tighten and then torque cap per table 2.
- Without torque wrench, finger tighten and use an appropriately sized wrench to turn an additional 1/12 turn clockwise.

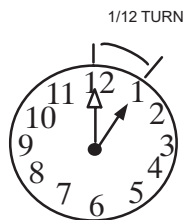


FIGURE 17

### Checking and Adding System Charge

This unit is factory-charged with enough R454B refrigerant to accommodate a 15-foot length of refrigerant piping. **Charge should be checked and adjusted using the tables provided on the charging procedure sticker on the unit access panel.** Detailed information is given in the unit Service Manual. Unit must be installed with OEM Approved Refrigerant detection system (RDS) and sensor. Do not operate system until refrigerant detection system is verified to be in good working order.

### Start-Up Test Procedure

The RDS Blower Control Board is equipped with a Test/Reset button. After the RDS Blower Control Board has been mounted and wired, restore power to the HVAC system. The system will then run through a purge sequence for five (5) minutes. After the purge sequence is complete, proceed to testing cooling demand and heating demand.

#### Cooling Demand

- 1 - Prompt a cooling demand at the thermostat.
- 2 - Press the Test button on the RDS Blower Control Board. The system then executes a leak detection response.
- 3 - Observe the following sequence:
  - A - The LED indicator flashes the sequence for leak detection (flashing blue).
  - B - The blower powers up.
  - C - The outdoor compressor powers down.
- 4 - Press the Test button to terminate the simulated Leak Detected mode upon test completion.

#### Heating Demand

- 1 - Prompt a heating demand at the thermostat.
- 2 - Observe the following sequence:

- A - The LED indicator flashes the sequence for leak detection (flashing blue).
  - B - The blower powers up.
  - C - The gas burners power down.
  - D - The outdoor compressor powers down.
- 3 - Press the Test button to terminate the simulated Leak Detected mode upon test completion.

The installation of the RDS Blower Control Board is complete after both sequences are successfully completed

### Homeowners Information

#### CAUTION

Before attempting to perform any service or maintenance, turn the electrical power to unit OFF at disconnect switch.

In order to ensure peak performance, your system must be properly maintained. Clogged filters and blocked airflow prevent your unit from operating at its most efficient level. The system should be inspected and serviced before each cooling and heating season by a licensed professional HVAC service technician (or equivalent).

#### Homeowner Maintenance

The following maintenance may be performed by the homeowner.

- Contact a licensed professional HVAC technician to schedule inspection and maintenance appointments for your equipment before each heating and cooling season.
- Check the indoor unit filter each month and replace the filter, if necessary.
- Have your licensed contractor show you where your indoor unit filter is located. It will be either at the indoor unit (installed internal or external to the cabinet) or behind a return air grille in the wall or ceiling. Check the filter monthly and clean or replace it as needed. Disposable filters should be replaced with a filter of the same type and size.
- Check the indoor unit drain line for obstructions monthly. The indoor coil is equipped with a drain pan to collect condensate formed as your system removes humidity from the inside air. Have your dealer show you the location of the drain line and how to check for obstructions. (This would also apply to an auxiliary drain, if installed.)
- Check the area around the outdoor unit monthly and remove any obstructions that may restrict airflow to the outdoor unit. This would include grass clippings, leaves, or papers that may have settled around the unit.
- Trim shrubbery away from the unit and periodically check for debris which collects around the unit.
- During the winter months, keep the snow level below the louvered panels.

**NOTE** - The filter and all access panels must be in place any time the unit is in operation. If you are unsure about the filter required for your system, call your licensed contractor for assistance.

## **▲ IMPORTANT**

**Sprinklers and soaker hoses should not be installed where they could cause prolonged exposure to the outdoor unit by treated water. Prolonged exposure of the unit to treated water (i.e., sprinkler systems, soakers, waste water, etc.) will corrode the surface of the steel and aluminum parts, diminish performance and affect longevity of the unit.**

### **Thermostat Operation**

See the thermostat homeowner manual for instructions on how to operate your thermostat.

### **Pre-Service Check**

If your system fails to operate, check the following before calling for service:

- Verify room thermostat settings are correct.
- Verify that all electrical disconnect switches are ON.
- Check for any blown fuses or tripped circuit breakers.
- Verify unit access panels are in place.
- Verify air filter is clean.

If service is needed, locate and write down the unit model number and have it handy before calling.

## **Professional Maintenance**

### **NOTICE !**

**Failure to follow instructions will cause damage to the unit.**

**This unit is equipped with an aluminum coil. Aluminum coils may be damaged by exposure to solutions with a pH below 5 or above 9. The aluminum coil should be cleaned using potable water at a moderate pressure (less than 50psi). If the coil cannot be cleaned using water alone, use of a coil cleaner with a pH in the range of 5 to 9 is recommended. The coil must be rinsed thoroughly after cleaning.**

**In coastal areas, the coil should be cleaned with potable water several times per year to avoid corrosive buildup (salt).**

Your heating and air conditioning system should be inspected and maintained twice each year (before the start of the cooling and heating seasons) by a licensed professional HVAC technician. You can expect the technician to check the following items. **These checks may only be conducted by a licensed professional HVAC technician.**

### **Outdoor Unit**

- 1 - Inspect component wiring for loose, worn or damaged connections. Also check for any rubbing or pinching of wires. Confirm proper voltage plus amperage of outdoor unit.
- 2 - Check the cleanliness of outdoor fan and blade condition (cracks) and clean or replace them, if necessary.

- 3 - Inspect base pan drains for debris and clean as necessary.
- 4 - Inspect the condition of refrigerant piping and confirm that pipes are not rubbing copper-to-copper. Also, check the condition of the insulation on the refrigerant lines. Repair, correct, or replace as necessary.
- 5 - Test capacitor. Replace as necessary.
- 6 - Inspect contactor contacts for pitting or burn marks. Replace as necessary.
- 7 - Check outdoor fan motor for worn bearings/bushings. Replace as necessary.
- 8 - Inspect and clean outdoor coils, if necessary and note any damage to coils or signs of leakage.

### **Indoor Unit (Air Handler or Furnace)**

- 1 - Inspect component wiring for loose, worn or damaged connections. Confirm proper voltage plus amperage of indoor unit.
- 2 - Inspect and clean or replace air filters in indoor unit.
- 3 - Check the cleanliness of indoor blower and clean blower, if necessary.
- 4 - Inspect the indoor coil drain pans and condensate drains for rust, debris, obstructions, leaks or cracks. Pour water in pans to confirm proper drainage from the pan through to the outlet of the pipe. Clean or replace as necessary.
- 5 - Inspect and clean indoor coil, if necessary.
- 6 - Inspect the condition of the refrigerant lines and confirm that pipes are not rubbing copper-to-copper. Also, ensure that refrigerant pipes are not being affected by indoor air contamination. Check condition of insulation on the refrigerant lines. Repair, correct, or replace as necessary.
- 7 - Inspect the duct system for leaks or other problems. Repair or replace as necessary.
- 8 - Check for bearing/bushing wear on indoor blower motor. Replace as necessary.
- 9 - If your system is matched with a gas- or oil-fired furnace for heating, indoor unit service will also include inspection and cleaning of the burners, and a full inspection of the gas valve, heat exchanger and flue (exhaust) system.
- 10 - Check functionality of Refrigerant Detection System.
- 11 - Inspect refrigerant detection sensor.

### **General System Test with System Operating**

- 1 - Your technician should perform a general system test. They will turn on the air conditioner to check operating functions such as the startup and shutdown operation. They will also check for unusual noises or odors, and measure indoor/outdoor temperatures and system pressures as needed. They will check the refrigerant charge per the charging sticker information on the outdoor unit.
- 2 - Verify that system total static pressure and airflow settings are within specific operating parameters.
- 3 - Verify correct temperature drop across indoor coil.

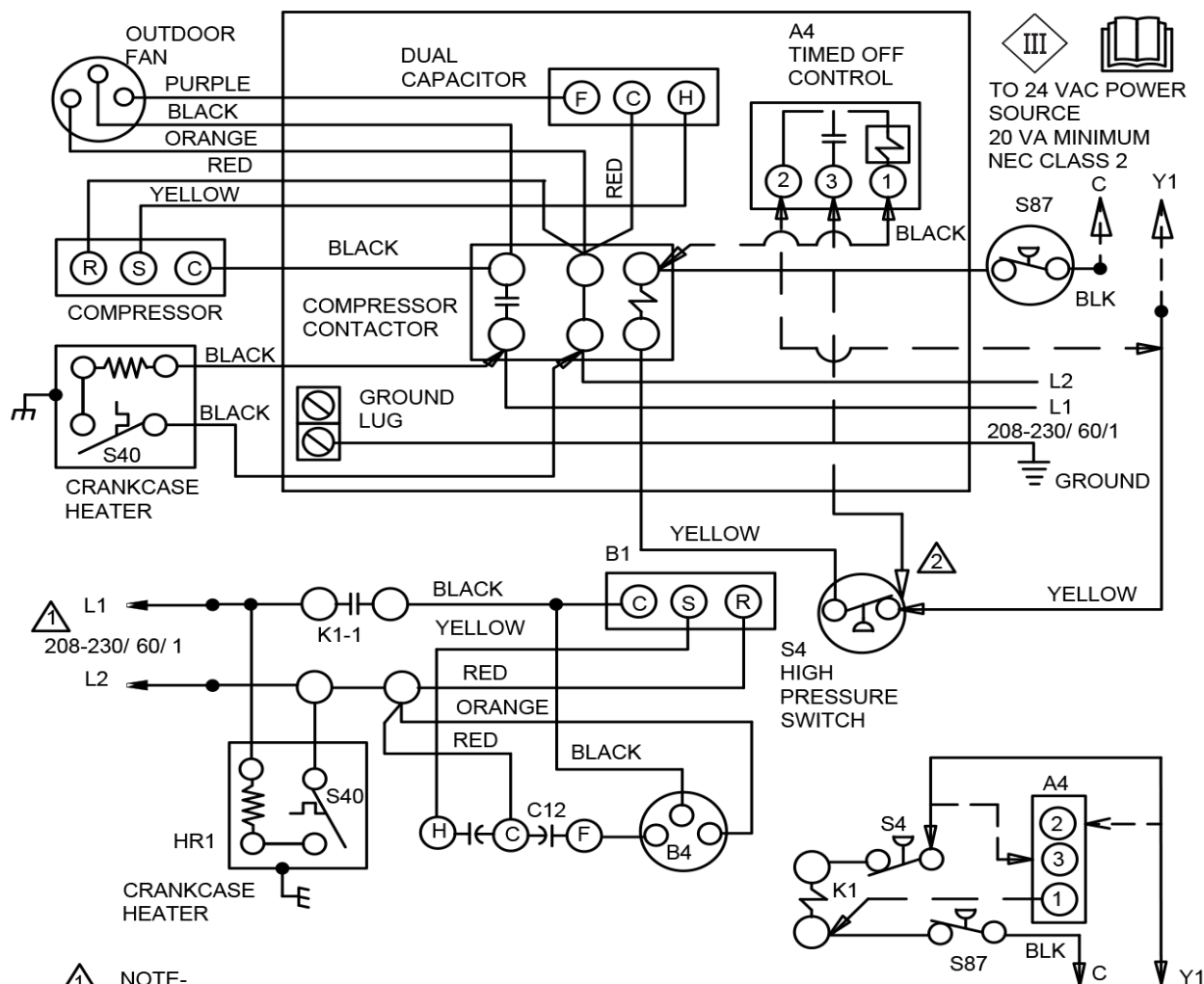
## Decommissioning

Before carrying out this procedure, it is essential that the technician is completely familiar with the equipment and all its detail. It is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are recovered safely.

Prior to the task being carried out, an oil and refrigerant sample shall be taken in case analysis is required prior to re-use of recovered refrigerant. It is essential that electrical power is available before starting decommissioning.

- a) Become familiar with the equipment and its operation.
- b) Isolate system electrically.
- c) Before attempting the procedure, ensure that:
  - mechanical handling equipment is available, if required, for handling refrigerant cylinders;
  - all personal protective equipment is available and being used correctly;
  - the recovery process is supervised at all times by a competent person;
  - recovery equipment and cylinders conform to the appropriate standards.
- d) Pump down refrigerant system, if possible.
- e) If a vacuum is not possible, make a manifold so that refrigerant can be removed from various parts of the system.
- f) Make sure that cylinder is situated on the scales before recovery takes place.
- g) Start the recovery machine and operate in accordance with instructions.
- h) Do not overfill cylinders (no more than 80% volume liquid charge).
- i) Do not exceed the maximum working pressure of the cylinder, even temporarily.
- j) When the cylinders have been filled correctly and the process completed, make sure that the cylinders and the equipment are removed from site promptly and all isolation valves on the equipment are closed off.
- k) Recovered refrigerant shall not be charged into another REFRIGERATING SYSTEM unless it has been cleaned and checked.

# Wiring Diagram



NOTE-  
FOR USE WITH COPPER CONDUCTORS  
ONLY. REFER TO UNIT RATING PLATE  
FOR MINIMUM CIRCUIT AMPACITY AND  
MAXIMUM OVERCURRENT PROTECTION SIZE

IF USING A4: CONNECT S4 TO TERMINAL 3 ON A4,  
CONNECT Y1 TO TERMINAL 2 ON A4

KEY	DESCRIPTION
A4	CONTROL-TIMED OFF
B1	COMPRESSOR
B4	MOTOR-OUTDOOR FAN
C12	CAPACITOR-DUAL
HR1	HEATER-COMPRESSOR
K1-1	CONTACTOR-COMPRESSOR
S4	SWITCH-HIGH PRESSURE
S24	SWITCH-LOSS OF CHARGE
S40	TERMOSTAT-CRANKCASE
S87	SWITCH-LOW PRESS. COMP 1

— LINE VOLTAGE FIELD INSTALLED  
- - - CLASS II VOLTAGE FIELD WIRING  
◀ DENOTES OPTIONAL COMPONENTS

## SINGLE SPEED COOLING MODELS

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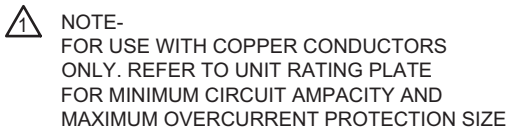
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FIGURE 18. AC Single Phase Wiring Diagram

## Wiring Diagram



**2** IF USING A4: CONNECT S4 TO TERMINAL 3 ON A4,  
CONNECT Y1 TO TERMINAL 2 ON A4

 LINE VOLTAGE FIELD INSTALLED  
 CLASS II VOLTAGE FIELD WIRING  
 DENOTES OPTIONAL COMPONENTS

DESCRIPTION	
KEY	COMPONENT
A4	CONTROL-TIMED OFF
B1	COMPRESSOR
B4	MOTOR-OUTDOOR FAN
C12	CAPACITOR-DUAL
HR1	HEATER-COMPRESSOR
K1_1	CONTACTOR-COMPRESSOR
S4	SWITCH-HIGH PRESSURE
S24	SWITCH-LOSS OF CHARGE
S40	TERMOSTAT-CRANKCASE
S87	SWITCH-LOW PRESS. COMP 1

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**NOTE** - Wiring diagram is for the 41, 47 models.

### FIGURE 19. AC Single Phase Wiring Diagram