


# Installation Instructions

## 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. Use quenching cloth for brazing operations. Have fire extinguisher available. Read these instructions thoroughly and follow all warnings or cautions included in literature and attached to the unit. Consult local building codes and current editions of the National Electrical Code ( NEC ) NFPA 70. In Canada, refer to current editions of the Canadian electrical code CSA 22.1.

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, modifying, or servicing system, main electrical disconnect switch must be in the OFF position. There may be more than 1 disconnect switch. Lock out and tag switch with a suitable warning label.



## WARNING

### UNIT OPERATION AND SAFETY HAZARD

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

R-410A refrigerant systems operate at higher pressures than standard R-22 systems. Do not use R-22 service equipment or components on R-410A refrigerant equipment.

## GENERAL

### INSPECT NEW UNIT

After uncrating unit, inspect thoroughly for hidden damage. If damage is found, notify the transportation company immediately and file a concealed damage claim.

### LOCATION

Check local codes for regulations concerning zoning, noise, platforms, and other issues.

Locate unit away from fresh air intakes, vents, or bedroom windows. Noise may carry into the openings and disturb people inside.

Locate unit in a well drained area, or support unit high enough so that water runoff will not enter the unit.

Locate unit away from areas where heat, lint, or exhaust fumes will be discharged onto unit (as from dryer vents).

Locate unit away from recessed or confined areas where recirculation of discharge air may occur (refer to CLEARANCES section of this document).

Roof-top installation is acceptable providing the roof will support the unit and provisions are made for water drainage and noise/vibration dampening.

**NOTE:** Roof mounted units exposed to wind may require wind baffles. Consult the manufacturer for additional information.

### CLEARANCES

When installing, allow sufficient space for airflow clearance, wiring, refrigerant piping, and service. Allow 30 in. (762 mm) clearance to service end of unit and 48 in. (1219 mm) above unit. For proper airflow, a 6 in. (152 mm) clearance on 1 side of unit and 12 in. (305 mm) on all remaining sides must be maintained. Maintain a distance of 24 in. (610 mm) between units or 18 in. (457 mm) if no overhang within 12 ft. (7.3 m). Position so water, snow, or ice from roof or eaves cannot fall directly on unit.

On rooftop applications, locate unit at least 6 in. (152 mm) above roof surface.

Do not install unit under roof overhangs unless gutters are present. A minimum vertical clearance of 48 inches (1219 mm) is required to the overhang.

Inside corner locations on single story structures require evaluation. Large overhanging soffit may cause air recirculation in a corner area even though recommended minimum clearances are maintained. As a guide, locate the unit far enough out so that half of the discharge grille is out from under the soffit.

When placing two or more units side-by-side, provide a minimum of 18 inches (457 mm) between units.

Provide minimum service clearance of 24 inches (610 mm) from control box corner and side service panel.

**UNIT SUPPORT**

**NOTE:** Unit must be level  $\pm 2$  degrees (3/8 inch/9.5 mm rise or fall per foot/m of run) or compressor may not function properly.

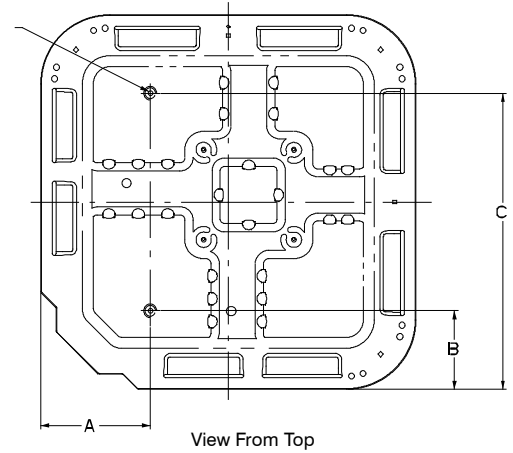
**Ground Level Installation**

The unit must be level and supported above grade by beams, platform, or a pad. Platform or pad can be of open or solid construction but should be of permanent materials such as concrete, bricks, blocks, steel, or pressure-treated timbers approved for ground contact. Soil conditions must be considered so that the platform or pad does not shift or settle and leave the unit partially supported. Minimum pad dimensions are shown in Fig. 1.

If beams or an open platform are used for support, it is recommended that the soil be treated or area be grveled to reduce the growth of grasses and weeds.

To minimize vibration or noise transmission, it is recommended that supports not be in contact with the building structure. However, slabs on grade constructions with an extended pad are normally acceptable.

3/8-in. (9.53 mm) Dia. Tiedown Knockouts in Basepan(2) Places



UNIT BASE PAN Dimension in. (mm)	TIEDOWN KNOCKOUT LOCATIONS in. (mm)		
	A	B	C
26 X 26 (660 X 660)	9-1/8 (231.8)	4-7/16 (112.7)	21-1/4 (539.8)
31-1/2 X 31-1/2 (800 X 800)	9-1/8 (231.8)	6-9/16 (166.7)	24-11/16 (627.1)
35 X 35 (889 X 889)	9-1/8 (231.8)	6-9/16 (166.7)	28-7/16 (722.3)

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**Fig. 1 – Tie Down Knockouts**

**⚠ CAUTION**

**PROPERTY DAMAGE HAZARD**

Failure to follow this caution may result in property damage.  
Top surface of platform must be above estimated snowfall level to prevent snow blocking coil and to allow water melt to drain from unit.

**Roof Top Installation**

This type of installation is not recommended on wood frame structures where low noise levels are required.

Supporting structure or platform for the unit must be level. If installation is on a flat roof, locate unit minimum 6 inches (152 mm) above roof level.

Place the unit over one or more load bearing walls. If there are several units, mount them on platforms that are self-supporting and span several load bearing walls. These suggestions are to minimize noise and vibration transmission through the structure. If the structure is a home or apartment, avoid locating the unit over bedrooms or study.

**NOTE:** When unit is to be installed on a bonded guaranteed roof, a release must be obtained from the building owner to free the installer from all liabilities.

**Fastening Unit down**

If conditions or local codes require the unit be attached in place, remove the knockouts in the base pan and install tie down bolts through the holes (refer to Fig. 1).

Contact local distributor for hurricane hold-down details and the P.E. (Professional Engineer) certification, when required.

**⚠ CAUTION**

**PROPERTY DAMAGE HAZARD**

Failure to follow this caution may result in property damage.  
Inadequate unit support may cause excessive vibration, noise, and/or stress on the refrigerant lines, leading to refrigerant line failure.

**REFRIGERATION SYSTEM**

**A. COMPONENT MATCHES**

Check to see that the proper system components are in place, especially the indoor coil.

R-410A outdoor units can only be used with R-410A specific indoor coils. If there is a refrigerant mis-match, consult the indoor coil manufacturer to determine if a refrigerant conversion kit is available for the indoor coil.

This outdoor unit is designed for use with Payne indoor coils that utilize a hard shut-off TXV refrigerant metering device. If any other type of metering device is installed on the indoor coil, consult the indoor coil manufacturer to determine if a hard shut-off TXV conversion kit is available.

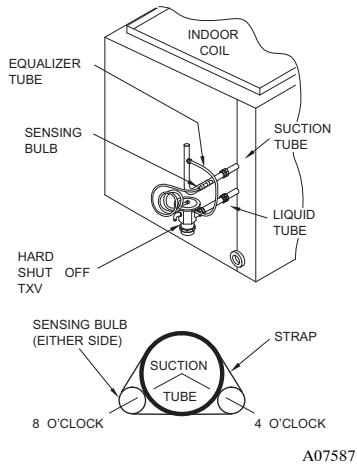
**⚠ CAUTION**

**PRODUCT DAMAGE HAZARD**

Failure to follow this caution may result in product damage.  
Indoor coil and outdoor unit must be listed as a certified combination (match) in the ARI Unitary Directory of Certified Products. Indoor coil must have R-410A specific, hard shut-off TXV refrigerant metering device.

When installing a hard shut-off TXV on an indoor coil, follow the instructions provided with the new TXV.

A typical hard shut-off TXV installation is shown in Fig. 2.



**Fig. 2 – Typical TXV Installation**

### B. REFRIGERANT LINE SETS

The refrigerant line set must be properly sized to assure maximum efficiency and proper oil circulation. Select line set tube diameters as specified in Table 1.

**NOTE:** Total line set length must not exceed 200 feet (61 m).

**NOTE:** A crankcase heater must be used when the refrigerant line length exceeds 80 feet (24 m).

If outdoor unit is more than 10 feet (3 m) higher than the indoor coil, refer to the Extended Length Refrigeration Piping Manual for instructions.

**NOTE:** When the outdoor unit is higher than the indoor coil, the vertical separation must not exceed 100 feet (31 m).

**NOTE:** When the outdoor unit is lower than the indoor coil, the vertical separation must not exceed 50 feet (15 m).

If it is necessary to add refrigerant line in the field, use dehydrated or dry, sealed, deoxidized, copper refrigeration tubing. Do not use copper water pipe.

Do not remove rubber plugs or caps from copper tubing until connections are ready to be made.

Be extra careful when bending refrigeration tubing. Tubing can “kink” easily, and if this occurs, the entire length of tubing must be replaced.

**Table 1—R-410A Line Set Tube Diameter**

UNIT SIZE	Liquid		Rated Vapor	
	Connect Diameter	Tube Diameter	Connect Diameter	Tube Diameter
018–048	3/8	3/8	7/8	7/8
060			7/8	1 1/8

**Note:**

- Units are rated with 25 ft (7.6 m) of lineset. See Product Data sheet or performance data when using other size and length linesets. For tubing lengths greater than 80 ft, (24.38 m) consult the Residential Split System Long-Line Guideline. Maximum liquid line size is 3/8 in. including long-line applications.
- Do not apply capillary-tube indoor coils to these units.

## ⚠ WARNING

**PERSONAL INJURY and ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD**

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

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

## ⚠ CAUTION

**UNIT OPERATION HAZARD**

Failure to follow this caution may result in improper product operation.

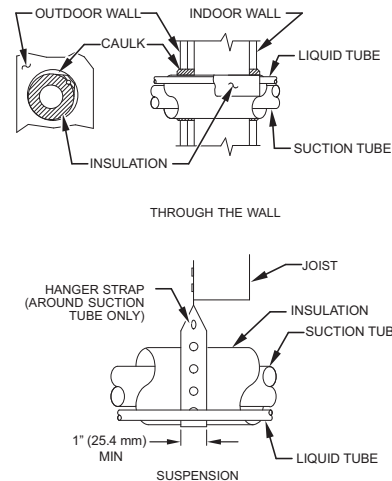
Do not leave system open to atmosphere any longer than absolutely required for installation. Internal system components - especially refrigerant oils - are extremely susceptible to moisture contamination. Keep ends of tubing sealed during installation until the last possible moment.

### C. ROUTING AND SUSPENDING REFRIGERANT LINES

Run refrigerant lines as straight and direct as possible, avoiding unnecessary bends and turns. Always insulate the entire suction line. Both lines should be insulated when routed through an attic or when routed through an underground raceway.

When routing refrigerant lines through a foundation or wall, do not allow refrigerant lines to come in direct contact with the building structure. Make openings large enough so that lines can be wrapped with extra insulation. Fill all gaps with RTV caulk. This will prevent noise transmission between the tubing and the foundation or wall.

Along floor or ceiling joists, suspend refrigerant lines so that they do not contact the building structure, water pipes, or ductwork. Use insulated or suspension type hangers. Metal straps must be at least 1” (25 mm) wide to avoid cutting into the tube insulation. Keep the liquid and suction lines separate. Refer to Fig. 3.



**Fig. 3 – Routing and Suspending Refrigerant Lines**

## ⚠ CAUTION

### UNIT OPERATION HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in improper product operation.

Do not bury more than 36" (914 mm) of line set underground. Refrigerant may migrate to cooler buried section during extended periods of unit shut-down, causing refrigerant slugging and possible compressor damage at start-up. If ANY section of the line set is buried underground, provide a minimum 6" (152 mm) vertical rise at the service valve.

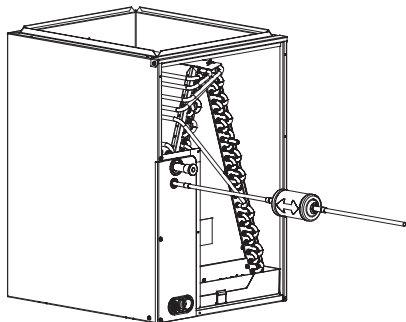
### D. OUTDOOR UNIT HIGHER THAN INDOOR UNIT

Proper oil return to the compressor should be maintained with suction gas velocity. If velocities drop below 1500 fpm (feet per minute), oil return will be decreased. To maintain suction gas velocity, do not upsize vertical suction risers. Use the "<80 feet (24 m)" suction line sizes shown Table 1.

Install oil traps every 20 feet (6 m) of vertical suction line riser.

### E. LIQUID LINE FILTER-DRIER

A field installed filter drier is recommended for this installation. The optimal location for the filter-drier is close to the indoor coil. Install the filter-drier with the arrow pointing towards the indoor coil. Refer to Fig. 4.



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Fig. 4 – Liquid Line Filter Drier Installed at Indoor Coil

### F. SERVICE VALVES

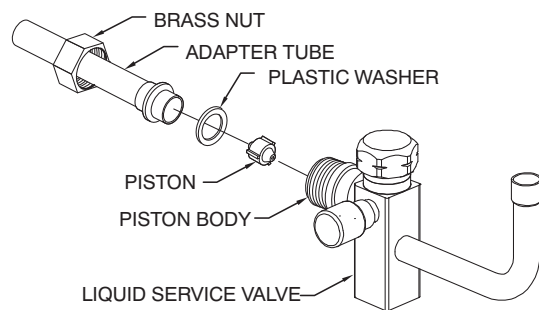
Service valves are closed and plugged from the factory. Outdoor units are shipped with a refrigerant charge sealed in the unit. Leave the service valves closed until all other refrigerant system work is complete or the charge will be lost. Leave the plugs in place until line set tubing is ready to be inserted.

Heat pumps require a piston metering device in the liquid service valve for proper heating operation. Piston is shipped in the piston body of the liquid service valve, temporarily held in place with a plastic cap. Do not remove the plastic cap until line set tubing is ready to be installed.

Refer to Fig. 5 and follow these steps for piston installation:

1. Remove plastic cap holding piston in piston body of liquid service valve.
2. Check that piston size (stamped on side of piston) matches with number listed on unit rating plate. Return piston to piston body of liquid service valve (either direction).
3. Find plastic bag taped to unit containing copper adapter tube, brass nut, and plastic washer.
4. Install plastic washer in the seat inside piston body.
5. Fit brass nut onto adapter tube and install tube onto liquid service valve. Tighten nut finger tight, then wrench additional half turn only. Over tightening may damage the plastic washer.

Service valve bodies are brass and suction tube stub is copper.



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Fig. 5 – Liquid Service Valve with Piston and Adapter Tube

### G. BRAZING CONNECTIONS

## ⚠ WARNING

### FIRE HAZARD

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

Refrigerant and oil mixture could ignite and burn as it escapes and contacts brazing torch. Make sure the refrigerant charge is properly removed from both the high and low sides of the system before brazing any component or lines.

Clean line set tube ends with emery cloth or steel brush. Remove any grit or debris.

Insert line set tube ends into service valve tube stubs.

Apply heat absorbing paste or heat sink product between service valve and joint. Wrap service valves with a heat sinking material such as a wet cloth.

Braze joints using a Sil-Fos or Phos-copper alloy.

## ⚠ CAUTION

### PRODUCT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in product damage.

Braze with Sil-Fos or Phos-copper alloy on copper-to-copper joints and wrap a wet cloth around rear of fitting to prevent damage to TXV.

### H. EVACUATING LINE SET AND INDOOR COIL

The unit is shipped with a factory refrigerant charge. The liquid line and suction line service valves have been closed after final testing at the factory. Do not disturb these valves until the line set and indoor coil have been evacuated and leak checked, or the charge in the unit may be lost.

**NOTE:** Do not use any portion of the factory charge for purging or leak testing. The factory charge is for filling the system only after a complete evacuation and leak check has been performed.

## ⚠ CAUTION

### PRODUCT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in product damage.

Never use the outdoor unit compressor as a vacuum pump. Doing so may damage the compressor.

Line set and indoor coil should be evacuated using the recommended deep vacuum method of 500 microns. If deep vacuum equipment is not available, the alternate triple evacuation method may be used by following the specified procedure.

If vacuum must be interrupted during the evacuation procedure, always break vacuum with dry nitrogen.

**Deep Vacuum Method**

The deep vacuum method requires a vacuum pump capable of pulling a vacuum to 500 microns and a vacuum gauge capable of accurately measuring this vacuum level. The deep vacuum method is the most positive way of assuring a system is free of air and water.

Watch the vacuum gauge as the system is pulling down. The response of the gauge is an indicator of the condition of the system.

With no leaks in the system, allow the vacuum pump to run for 30 minutes minimum at the deep vacuum level.

**Triple Evacuation Method**

The triple evacuation method should only be used when system does not contain any water in liquid form and vacuum pump is only capable of pulling down to 28 inches (711 mm) of mercury. Proceed as follows:

1. Pull system down to 28 inches (711 mm) of mercury and allow pump to continue operating for an additional 15 minutes.
2. Close manifold valves or valve at vacuum pump and shut off vacuum pump.
3. Connect a nitrogen cylinder and regulator to system and fill with nitrogen until system pressure is 2 psig.
4. Close nitrogen valve and allow system to stand for 1 hour. During this time, dry nitrogen will diffuse throughout the system absorbing moisture.
5. Repeat this procedur.
6. After the final evacuate sequence, confirm there are no leaks in the system. If a leak is found, repeat the entire process after repair is made.

**I. OPENING SERVICE VALVES**

Outdoor units are shipped with a refrigerant charge sealed in the unit. Opening the service valves releases this charge into the system.

**NOTE:** Open the Suction service valve first. If the Liquid service valve is opened first, oil from the compressor may be drawn into the indoor coil TXV, restricting refrigerant flow and affecting operation of the system.

Remove Suction service valve cap and insert a hex wrench into the valve stem. Hold the valve body steady with an end-wrench and back out the stem by turning the hex wrench counterclockwise. Turn the stem until it just contacts the rolled lip of the valve body.

After the refrigerant charge has bled into the system, open the Liquid service valve.

**NOTE:** These are not back-seating valves. It is not necessary to force the stem tightly against the rolled lip.

The service valve cap is a primary seal for the valve and must be properly tightened to prevent leaks. Make sure cap is clean and apply refrigerant oil to threads and sealing surface on inside of cap.

Tighten cap finger tight and then tighten additional 1/6 of a turn (1 wrench flat) to properly seat the sealing surfaces.

**J. GAUGE PORTS**

Check for leaks at the schrader ports and tighten valve cores if necessary. Install plastic caps finger tight.

**⚠ WARNING**

**ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD**

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

Before installing, modifying or servicing system, turn OFF the main (remote) electrical disconnect device. There may be more than one disconnect device.

The supply voltage must be 208/230 volts (197 volt minimum to 253 volts maximum) 60 Hz single phase.

Outdoor units are approved for use with copper conductors only. Do not use aluminum wire.

Refer to unit rating plate for minimum circuit ampacity and circuit protection requirements.

**Grounding**

Permanently ground unit in accordance with the National Electrical Code and local codes or ordinances. Use a copper conductor of the correct size from the grounding lug in control box to a grounded connection in the service panel or a properly driven and electrically grounded ground rod.

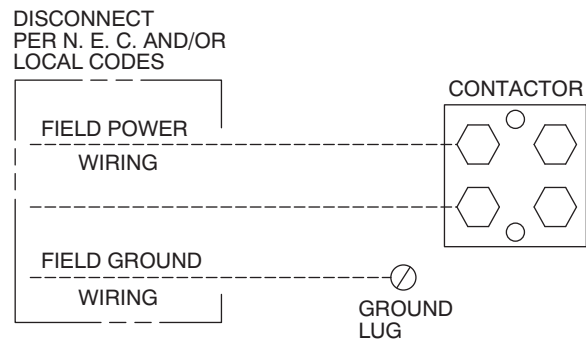
**Wiring Connections**

Make all outdoor electrical supply (Line Voltage) connections with rain-tight conduit and fittings. Most codes require a disconnect switch outdoors within sight of the unit. Consult local codes for special requirements.

Route electrical supply (Line Voltage) wiring through knockout hole in bottom of Control Box. Connect wires to Contactor and Ground Lug according to Wiring Diagram on unit. Also refer to Fig. 6.

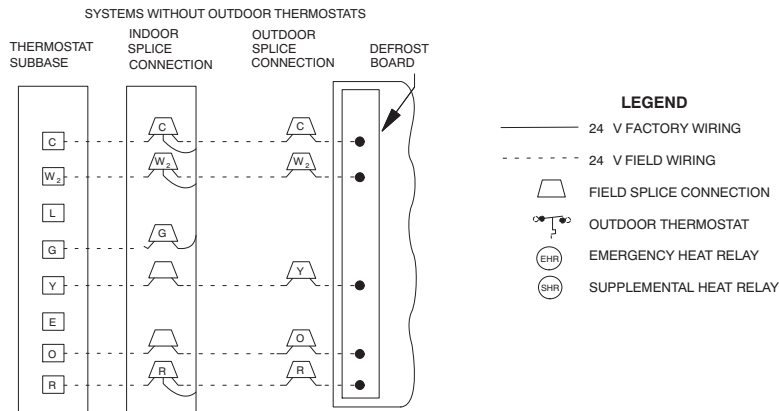
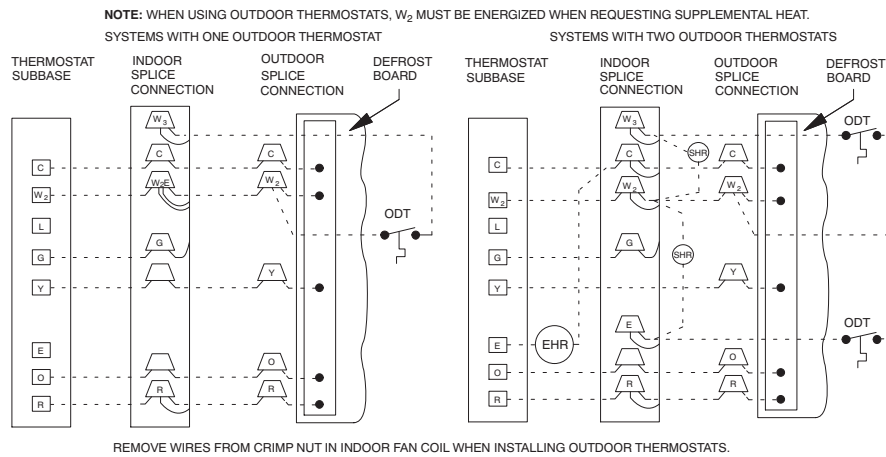
Route thermostat wiring through rubber grommet in bottom of Control Box. Low voltage lead wires are provided in the control box for connection to thermostat wires (use wire nuts). Refer to Wiring Diagram on unit and Fig. 7 for low voltage wiring examples.

**NOTE:** Use No. 18 AWG (American Wire Gage) color-coded, insulated (35° C minimum) wire. If thermostat is located more than 100 feet (30.5 m) from unit as measured along the control voltage wires, use No. 16 AWG color-coded wires to avoid excessive voltage drop.



**Fig. 6 – Electrical Supply (Line Voltage) Connections**

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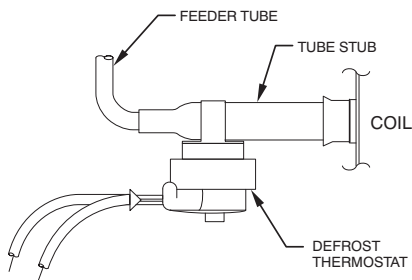
**Fig. 7 – Typical Thermostat (Control Circuit) Connections**

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## DEFROST SYSTEM

### A. DEFROST THERMOSTAT

The defrost thermostat is factory installed on a short tube stub extending from the coil end plate. Refer to Fig. 8 and confirm that the thermostat is securely fastened in place on the tube stub.



**Fig. 8 – Defrost Thermostat**

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### B. DEFROST CONTROL BOARD

The defrost board is a time/temperature control which includes a field-selectable time period between defrost cycles of 30, 60, or 90 minutes (quick-connects located at board edge, factory set at 90 minutes).

Defrost mode is identical to cooling mode except that outdoor- fan motor stops and second-stage heat is turned on to continue warming conditioned space.

Initially, the defrost cycle timer starts when the contactor is energized and a 24 VAC signal is present on the T1 terminal. Then the defrost cycle begins when the defrost thermostat is closed and the cycle timer times out (30, 60, 90 or minutes).

To initiate a forced defrost cycle, the defrost thermostat must be closed. This can be accomplished as follows:

1. Turn off power to outdoor unit.
2. Disconnect outdoor fan-motor lead from OF2 on control board (refer to Fig. 9). Tape lead to prevent grounding.
3. Restart unit in heating mode, allowing frost to accumulate on outdoor coil.
4. After a few minutes in heating mode, liquid line temperature should drop below closing point of defrost thermostat (approximately 32°F/0°C).
5. Short between speed-up terminals with a flat-bladed screwdriver (refer to Fig. 9). This reduces the timing sequence to 7, 14, or 21 seconds (30, 60, or 90 minute defrost selection, respectively).
6. When you hear reversing valve change position, remove screwdriver immediately; otherwise, control will terminate normal 10-minute defrost cycle in approximately 2 seconds.

**NOTE:** Length of defrost cycle is dependent upon length of time it takes to remove screwdriver from test pins after reversing valve has shifted.

7. Unit will remain in defrost for remainder of defrost- cycle time or until defrost thermostat reopens at approximately 65°F/18°C coil temperature of liquid line.
8. Turn off power to outdoor unit and reconnect fan- motor lead to OF2 on control board (refer to Fig. 9).

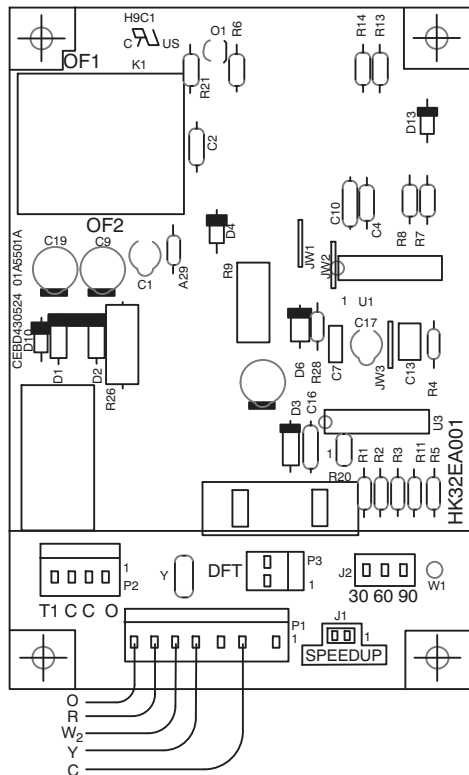


Fig. 9 – Defrost Control Board

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## START-UP PROCEDURE

1. Set indoor thermostat selector switch to OFF.
2. Turn ON all electrical disconnect devices.
3. If unit has a crankcase heater, energize the heater and wait 24 hours before proceeding.
4. Set indoor thermostat at desired temperature. Be sure setpoint is below indoor ambient temperature or thermostat will not call for cooling.
5. Set indoor thermostat selector switch to COOL or HEAT. Operate unit for minimum 10 minutes, then check the system refrigerant charge.

## REFRIGERANT CHARGE

### A. COOLING MODE

Outdoor units are shipped with a refrigerant charge to match a specific indoor coil and 15 feet (4.6 m) of refrigerant line. If shorter or longer refrigerant lines or a different indoor coil are used, the charge will have to be adjusted.

For different line lengths, add or remove charge based on 0.6 ounces (17.7 g) charge per foot of difference. For example, a 25 foot (7.6 m) line set is 10 feet (3 m) longer than the specified 15 feet (4.6 m). Add 0.6 ounces (17.7 g) charge for each of the extra 10 feet (3 m):

$$10 \times 0.6 = 6.0 \text{ ounces}$$

This outdoor unit is designed for use only with indoor coils that utilize a hard shut-off TXV refrigerant metering device. With a hard shut-off indoor TXV, use the subcooling method to make final charge adjustments:

1. Operate unit a minimum of 10 minutes before checking charge.
2. Measure liquid service valve pressure by attaching an accurate gauge to service port.
3. Measure liquid line temperature by attaching an accurate thermistor type sensor or electronic thermometer to liquid line near outdoor coil.

4. Refer to unit rating plate for required subcooling temperature.
5. Refer to unit label to find the required liquid line temperature where the rating plate subcooling temperature intersects measured liquid service valve pressure.
6. If the measured liquid line temperature is higher than the chart number, add refrigerant to lower the measured temperature.

**NOTE:** When adding refrigerant, charge in liquid form, using a flow restricting device, into the suction port. If the measured liquid line temperature is lower than the chart number, reclaim refrigerant to raise the measured temperature. Tolerance is  $\pm 3^\circ\text{F}$  ( $\pm 1.65^\circ\text{C}$ ).

### B. HEATING MODE

To check system operation during heating cycle, refer to the Tech Label on outdoor unit. This chart indicates whether a correct relationship exists between system operating pressure and air temperature entering indoor and outdoor units. If pressure and temperature do not match on chart, system refrigerant charge may not be correct. Do not use chart to adjust refrigerant charge.

**NOTE:** When charging is necessary during heating season, charge must be weighed in accordance with unit rating plate  $\pm 0.6$  ounces per foot of 3/8 inch ( $\pm 0.18$  kg per m of 9.5 mm) liquid line above or below 15 feet (4.6 m) respectively.

## SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

### A. COOLING MODE

On a call for cooling, the thermostat makes circuits R-O, R-Y, and R-G. Circuit R-O energizes reversing valve, switching it to cooling position. Circuit R-Y energizes contactor, starting outdoor fan motor and compressor. Circuit R-G energizes indoor unit blower relay, starting indoor blower motor.

When thermostat is satisfied, its contacts open, de-energizing contactor and blower relay. Compressor and motors stop.

**NOTE:** If indoor unit is equipped with a time-delay relay circuit, the blower runs an additional length of time to increase system efficiency (applies to both cooling and heating modes).

### B. HEATING MODE

On a call for heating, the thermostat makes circuits R-Y and R-G (circuit R-O is NOT made, and the reversing valve stays in the de-energized, heating position). Circuit R-Y energizes contactor, starting outdoor fan motor and compressor. Circuit R-G energizes indoor blower relay, starting blower motor. If the room temperature continues to fall, circuit R-W2 is made through the second-stage room thermostat bulb. Circuit R-W2 energizes a sequencer, bringing on the first bank supplemental electric heat and providing electrical potential to the second heater sequencer (if used). If outdoor temperature falls below the setting of the outdoor thermostat (field-installed option), contacts close to complete the circuit and bring on the second bank of supplemental electric heat.

When the thermostat is satisfied, its contacts open, de-energizing contactor, blower relay, and sequencer. Compressor, motors, and heaters stop.

## MAINTENANCE

### Condensate Drain

During the cooling season, check monthly for free flow of drainage and clean if necessary.

### Cleanliness

These tips will help keep the air conditioner looking better and working more efficiently:

1. Free flow of air is essential. Keep fences, shrubs, trash cans, and other obstructions at least 18 inches (457 mm) from all coil inlets.
2. Keep the coil free of grass clippings, leaves, weeds, and other debris.

**NOTE:** Coil may occasionally require cleaning with a liquid solution. The coil must be cold when cleaning. Use an alkaline based cleaner only. Cleaning a hot coil or using an acid based cleaner will remove the paint from the fins and may clog the coil.

3. Never use a weather cover over the outdoor unit unless it is a ventilated type or made of breathable fabric that will allow moisture to evaporate rapidly. A cover that holds moisture in the unit will cause more rust build-up and damage than normal exposure to weather.



## 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, circuit board, etc) before final disposal of unit.

## R-410A REFRIGERANT QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

- R-410A refrigerant operates at 50-70 percent higher pressures than R-22. Be sure that servicing equipment and replacement components are designed to operate with R-410A refrigerant.
- R-410A refrigerant cylinders are rose colored.
- Recovery cylinder service pressure rating must be 400 psig, DOT 4BA400 or DOT BW400.
- R-410A refrigerant systems should be charged with liquid refrigerant. Use a commercial type metering device in the manifold hose when charging into suction line with compressor operating.
- Manifold sets should be 700 psig high side and 180 psig low side with 550 psig low-side retard.
- Use hoses with 700 psig service pressure rating.
- Leak detectors should be designed to detect HFC refrigerant.
- R-410A refrigerant, as with other HFCs, is only compatible with POE oils.
- Vacuum pumps will not remove moisture from oil.
- Do not use liquid-line filter driers with rated working pressures less than 600 psig.
- Do not leave R-410A refrigerant suction line filter driers in line longer than 72 hours.
- Do not install a suction-line filter drier in liquid-line.
- POE oils absorb moisture rapidly. Do not expose oil to atmosphere.
- POE oils may cause damage to certain plastics and roofing materials.
- Wrap all filter driers and service valves with wet cloth when brazing.
- A factory-approved liquid-line filter drier is required on every unit.
- Do NOT use an R-22 TXV.
- If indoor unit is equipped with an R-22 TXV or piston metering device, it must be changed to a hard-shutoff R-410A refrigerant TXV.
- Never open system to atmosphere while it is under a vacuum.
- When system must be opened for service, recover refrigerant, evacuate then break vacuum with dry nitrogen and replace filter driers. Evacuate to 500 microns prior to recharging.
- Do not vent R-410A refrigerant into the atmosphere.
- Do not use capillary tube coils.
- Observe all **warnings**, **cautions**, and **bold** text.
- All indoor coils must be installed with a hard-shutoff R-410A refrigerant TXV metering device.

