

INSTALLATION MANUAL

R-22 OUTDOOR SPLIT-SYSTEM HEAT PUMP

MODELS: 13 SEER - YMB / HC3A / HL3A SERIES
1.5 TO 5 TONS



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SECTION I: GENERAL

The outdoor units are designed to be connected to a matching indoor coil with sweat connect lines. Sweat connect units are factory charged with refrigerant for a matching indoor coil plus 15 feet of field supplied lines.

Matching indoor coils are available with a thermal expansion valve or an orifice liquid feed sized for the most common usage. The orifice size and/or refrigerant charge may need to be changed for some indoor-outdoor unit combinations, elevation differences, or total line lengths. Refer to Application Data covering "General Piping Recommendations and Refrigerant Line Length" (Part Number 036-61920-001).

SECTION II: SAFETY



This is a safety alert symbol. When you see this symbol on labels or in manuals, be alert to the potential for personal injury.

Understand and pay particular attention to the signal words **DANGER**, **WARNING**, or **CAUTION**.

DANGER indicates an **imminently** hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, **will result in death or serious injury**.

WARNING indicates a **potentially** hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, **could result in death or serious injury**.

CAUTION indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which, if not avoided **may result in minor or moderate injury**. It is also used to alert against unsafe practices and hazards involving only property damage

WARNING

Improper installation may create a condition where the operation of the product could cause personal injury or property damage. Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service, or maintenance can cause injury or property damage. Refer to this manual for assistance or for additional information, consult a qualified contractor, installer, or service agency.

CAUTION

This product must be installed in strict compliance with the enclosed installation instructions and any applicable local, state, and national codes including, but not limited to building, electrical, and mechanical codes.

INSPECTION

As soon as a unit is received, it should be inspected for possible damage during transit. If damage is evident, the extent of the damage should be noted on the carrier's delivery receipt. A separate request for inspection by the carrier's agent should be made in writing. See Local Distributor for more information.

LIMITATIONS

The unit should be installed in accordance with all National, State, and Local Safety Codes and the limitations listed below:

- 1. Limitations for the indoor unit, coil, and appropriate accessories must also be observed.
- 2. The outdoor unit must not be installed with any duct work in the air stream. The outdoor fan is the propeller type and is not designed to operate against any additional external static pressure.
- 3. The maximum and minimum conditions for operation must be observed to assure a system that will give maximum performance with minimum service.

AIR TEMPERATURE AT OUTDOOR COIL, °F				AIR TEMPERATURE AT INDOOR COIL, °F			
Min.		Max.		Min.		Max.	
DB Cool	DB Heat	DB Cool	DB Heat	WB Cool	DB Heat	WB Cool	DB Heat
50	-10	115	75	57	50 ¹	72	80

- 1. Operation below this temperature is permissible for a short period of time, during morning warm-up.
- 4. The maximum allowable line length for this product is 75 feet.

SECTION III: UNIT INSTALLATION

LOCATION

Before starting the installation, select and check the suitability of the location for both the indoor and outdoor unit. Observe all limitations and clearance requirements.

The outdoor unit must have sufficient clearance for air entrance to the condenser coil, for air discharge, and for service access. See Figure 1.

NOTE: For multiple unit installations, units must be spaced a minimum of 18 inches apart. (Coil face to coil face.)

If the unit is to be installed on a hot sun exposed roof or a black-topped ground area, the unit should be raised sufficiently above the roof or ground to avoid taking the accumulated layer of hot air into the outdoor unit.

Provide an adequate structural support.

ADD-ON REPLACEMENT/RETROFIT

The following steps should be performed in order to insure proper system operation and performance.

- 1. Change-out of the indoor coil to an approved R-22 coil/ condensing unit combination with the appropriate metering device.
- 2. If the outdoor unit is being replaced due to a compressor burnout, then installation of a 100% activated alumina suction-line filter drier is required, in addition to the factory installed liquid-line drier. Operate the system for 10 hours. Monitor the suction drier pressure drop. If the pressure drop exceeds 3 psig, replace both the suction-line and liquid-line driers. After a total of 10 hours run time where the suction-line pressure drop has not exceeded 3 psig, replace the liquid line drier, and remove the suction-line drier. Never leave a suction-line drier in the system longer than 50 hours of run time.

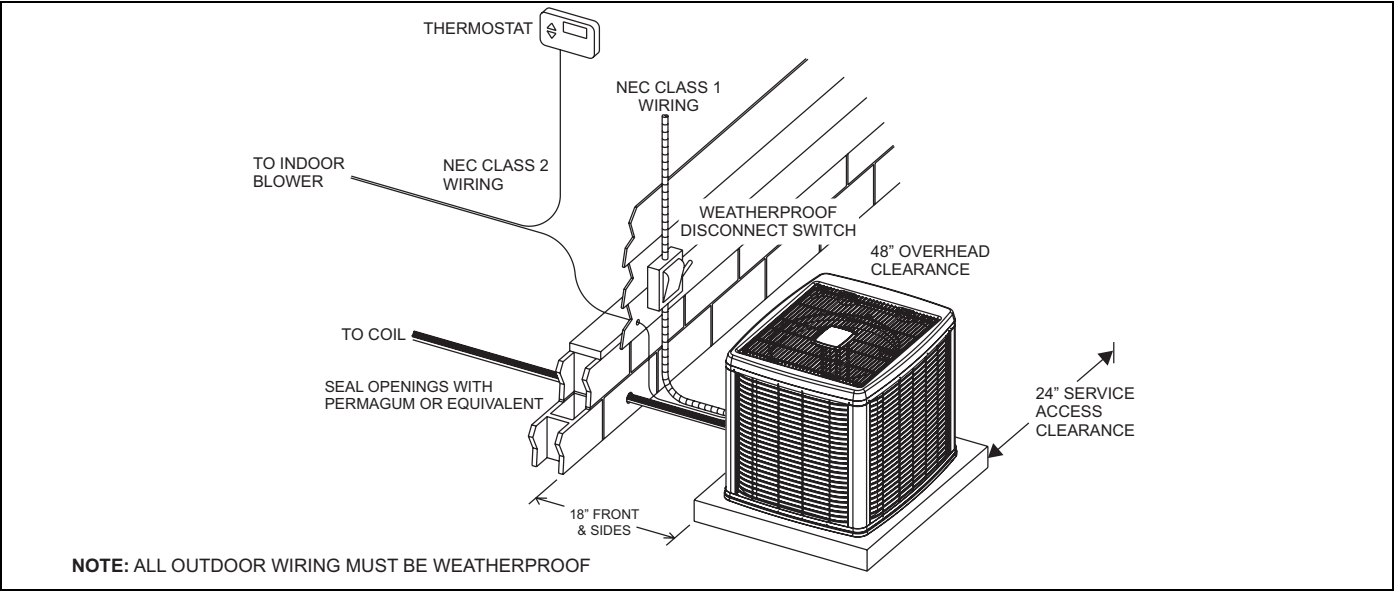


FIGURE 1: Typical Installation

GROUND INSTALLATION

The unit may be installed at ground level on a solid base that will not shift or settle, causing strain on the refrigerant lines and possible leaks. Maintain the clearances shown in Figure 1 and install the unit in a level position.

Normal operating sound levels may be objectionable if the unit is placed directly under windows of certain rooms (bedrooms, study, etc.).

Condensate will drain from beneath the coil of the outdoor unit during the defrost cycle. Normally this condensate may be allowed to drain directly on the ground.

⚠ WARNING

The outdoor unit should not be installed in an area where mud or ice could cause personal injury. Remember that condensate will drip from the unit coil during heat and defrost cycles and that this condensate will freeze when the temperature of the outdoor air is below 32°F.

Elevate the unit sufficiently to prevent any blockage of the air entrances by snow in areas where there will be snow accumulation. Check the local weather bureau for the expected snow accumulation in your area.

Isolate the unit from rain gutters to avoid any possible wash out of the foundation.

ROOF INSTALLATION

When installing units on a roof, the structure must be capable of supporting the total weight of the unit, including a pad, lintels, rails, etc., which should be used to minimize the transmission of sound or vibration into the conditioned space.

UNIT PLACEMENT

1. Provide a base in the pre-determined location.
2. Remove the shipping carton and inspect for possible damage.
3. Compressor tie-down bolts should remain tightened.
4. Position the unit on the base provided.

NOTE: Heat pumps will defrost periodically resulting in water drainage. The unit should not be located where water drainage may freeze and create a hazardous condition - such as sidewalks and steps.

LIQUID LINE FILTER-DRIER

The heat pumps have a solid core bi-flow filter/drier located on the liquid line.

NOTE: Replacements for the liquid line drier must be exactly the same as marked on the original factory drier. See Source 1 for O.E.M. replacement driers.

⚠ CAUTION

Failure to do so or using a substitute drier or a granular type may result in damage to the equipment.

Filter-Drier Source 1 Part No.	Apply with Models YMB / HC3A / HL3A
026 - 25512 - 000	All Sizes

PIPING CONNECTIONS

The outdoor unit must be connected to the indoor coil using field supplied refrigerant grade copper tubing that is internally clean and dry. Units should be installed only with the tubing sizes for approved system combinations as specified in Tabular Data Sheet. The charge given is applicable for total tubing lengths up to 15 feet. See Application Data Part Number 036-61920-001 for installing tubing of longer lengths and elevation differences.

NOTE: Using a larger than specified line size could result in oil return problems. Using too small a line will result in loss of capacity and other problems caused by insufficient refrigerant flow. Slope horizontal vapor lines at least 1" every 20 feet toward the outdoor unit to facilitate proper oil return.

PRECAUTIONS DURING LINE INSTALLATION

1. Install the lines with as few bends as possible. Care must be taken not to damage the couplings or kink the tubing. Use clean hard drawn copper tubing where no appreciable amount of bending around obstruction is necessary. If soft copper must be used, care must be taken to avoid sharp bends which may cause a restriction.
2. The lines should be installed so that they will not obstruct service access to the coil, air handling system, or filter.
3. Care must also be taken to isolate the refrigerant lines to minimize noise transmission from the equipment to the structure.
4. The vapor line must be insulated with a minimum of 1/2" foam rubber insulation (Armaflex or equivalent). Liquid lines that will be exposed to direct sunlight and/or high temperatures must also be insulated.

Tape and suspend the refrigerant lines as shown. DO NOT allow tube metal-to-metal contact. See Figure 3.

5. Use PVC piping as a conduit for all underground installations as shown in Figure 4. Buried lines should be kept as short as possible to minimize the build up of liquid refrigerant in the vapor line during long periods of shutdown
6. Pack fiberglass insulation and a sealing material such as perma-gum around refrigerant lines where they penetrate a wall to reduce vibration and to retain some flexibility.
7. See Form 690.01-AD1V for additional piping information.

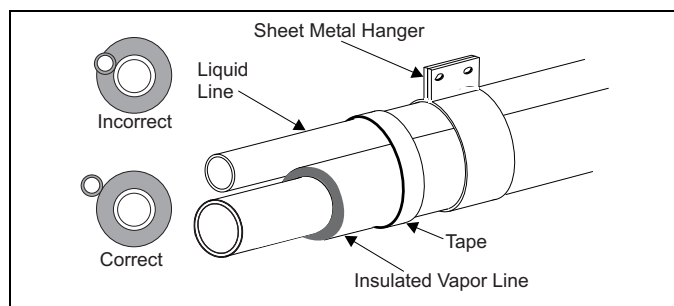


FIGURE 2: Tubing Hanger

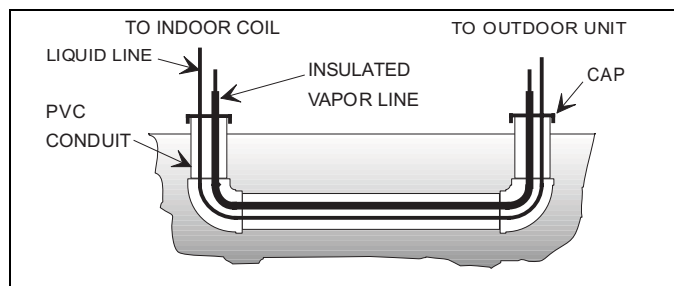


FIGURE 3: Underground Installation

PRECAUTIONS DURING BRAZING OF LINES

All outdoor unit and evaporator coil connections are copper-to-copper and should be brazed with a phosphorous-copper alloy material such as Silfos-5 or equivalent. DO NOT use soft solder. The outdoor units have reusable service valves on both the liquid and vapor connections. The total system refrigerant charge is retained within the outdoor unit during shipping and installation. The reusable service valves are provided to evacuate and charge per this instruction.

Serious service problems can be avoided by taking adequate precautions to assure an internally clean and dry system.

CAUTION

Dry nitrogen should always be supplied through the tubing while it is being brazed, because the temperature is high enough to cause oxidation of the copper unless an inert atmosphere is provided. The flow of dry nitrogen should continue until the joint has cooled. Always use a pressure regulator and safety valve to insure that only low pressure dry nitrogen is introduced into the tubing. Only a small flow is necessary to displace air and prevent oxidation.

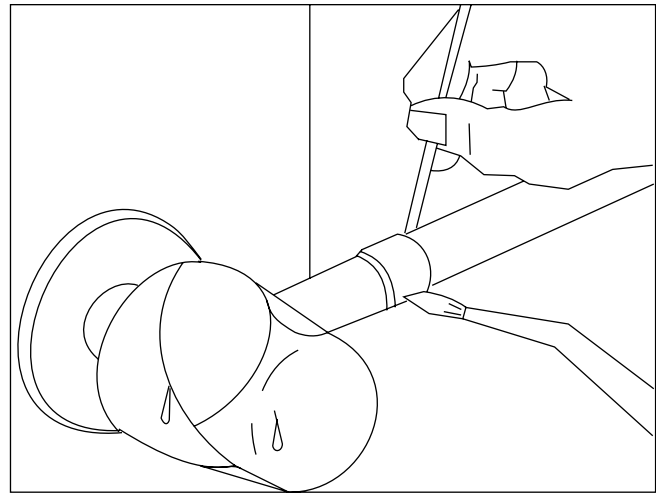


FIGURE 4: Heat Protection

PRECAUTIONS DURING BRAZING SERVICE VALVE

Precautions should be taken to prevent heat damage to service valve by wrapping a wet rag around it as shown in Figure 5. Also, protect all painted surfaces, insulation, and plastic base during brazing. After brazing cool joint with wet rag.

WARNING

This is not a backseating valve. The service access port has a valve core. Opening or closing valve does not close service access port. If the valve stem is backed out past the chamfered retaining wall, the O-ring can be damaged causing leakage or system pressure could force the valve stem out of the valve body possibly causing personal injury.

Valve can be opened by removing the plunger cap and fully inserting a hex wrench into the stem and backing out counter-clockwise until valve stem just touches the chamfered retaining wall.

Connect the refrigerant lines using the following procedure:

1. Remove the cap and Schrader core from both the liquid and vapor service valve service ports at the outdoor unit. Connect low pressure nitrogen to the liquid line service port.
2. Braze the liquid line to the liquid valve at the outdoor unit. Be sure to wrap the valve body with a wet rag. Allow the nitrogen to continue flowing. Refer to the Tabular Data Sheet for proper liquid line sizing.
3. Carefully remove the rubber plugs from the evaporator liquid and vapor connections at the indoor coil.

CAUTION

The evaporator is pressurized.

4. Braze the liquid line to the evaporator liquid connection. Nitrogen should be flowing through the evaporator coil.
5. Slide the grommet away from the vapor connection at the indoor coil. Braze the vapor line to the evaporator vapor connection. After the connection has cooled, slide the grommet back into original position. Refer to the Tabular Data Sheet for proper vapor line sizing.
6. Protect the vapor valve with a wet rag and braze the vapor line connection to the outdoor unit. The nitrogen flow should be exiting the system from the vapor service port connection. After this connection has cooled, remove the nitrogen source from the liquid fitting service port.
7. Replace the Schrader core in the liquid and vapor valves.
8. Go to "SECTION IV" for TXV installation.
9. Leak test all refrigerant piping connections including the service port flare caps to be sure they are leak tight. DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN (between 40 and 60 inch - lbs. maximum).
10. Evacuate the vapor line, evaporator, and the liquid line to 500 microns or less.

NOTE: Line set and indoor coil can be pressurized to 250 psig with dry nitrogen and leak tested with a bubble type leak detector. Then release the nitrogen charge.

NOTE: Do not use the system refrigerant in the outdoor unit to purge or leak test.

11. Replace cap on service ports. Do not remove the flare caps from the service ports except when necessary for servicing the system.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not connect manifold gauges unless trouble is suspected. Approximately 3/4 ounce of refrigerant will be lost each time a standard manifold gauge is connected.

12. Release the refrigerant charge into the system. Open both the liquid and vapor valves by removing the plunger cap and with an allen wrench back out counter-clockwise until valve stem just touches the chamfered retaining wall. See Page 4 "PRECAUTIONS DURING BRAZING SERVICE VALVE".
13. Replace plunger cap finger tight, then tighten an additional 1/12 turn (1/2 hex flat). Cap must be replaced to prevent leaks.

⚠ WARNING

Never attempt to repair any brazed connections while the system is under pressure. Personal injury could result.

See "System Charge" section for checking and recording system charge.

SECTION IV: INSTALLATIONS REQUIRING TXV

For installations requiring a TXV, the following are the basic steps for installation. For detailed instructions, refer to the Installation Instructions accompanying the TXV kit.

Install TXV kit as follows:

1. First, relieve the holding charge by depressing the Schrader valve located in the end of the liquid line.
2. After holding charge is completely discharged, loosen and remove the liquid line fitting from the orifice distributor assembly. Note that the fitting has **right hand threads**.
3. Remove the orifice from the distributor body using a small diameter wire or paper clip. Orifice is not used when the TXV assembly is installed.
4. After orifice is removed, install the thermal expansion valve to the orifice distributor assembly with supplied fittings. Hand tighten and turn an additional 1/8 turn to seal. Do not overtighten fittings.
5. Reinstall the liquid line to the top of the thermal expansion valve. Hand modify the liquid line to align with casing opening.
6. Install the TXV equalizer line into the vapor line as follows:
 - a. Select a location on the vapor line for insertion of the equalizer line which will not interfere with TXV bulb placement.
 - b. Use an awl to punch through the suction tube and insert the awl to a depth to achieve a 1/8" diameter hole.
7. Install TXV equalizer line in 1/8" hole previously made in vapor line. Equalizer line should not be bottomed out in vapor line. Insert equalizer line at least 1/4" in the vapor line. Braze equalizer line making sure that tube opening is not brazed closed.

⚠ CAUTION

Dry nitrogen should always be supplied through the tubing while it is being brazed, because the temperature is high enough to cause oxidation of the copper unless an inert atmosphere is provided. The flow of dry nitrogen should continue until the joint has cooled. Always use a pressure regulator and safety valve to insure that only low pressure dry nitrogen is introduced into the tubing. Only a small flow is necessary to displace air and prevent oxidation.

All connections to be brazed are copper-to-copper and should be brazed with a phosphorous-copper alloy material such as Silfos-5 or equivalent. DO NOT use soft solder.

Install the TXV bulb to the vapor line near the equalizer line, using the two bulb clamps furnished with the TXV assembly. Ensure the bulb is making maximum contact. Refer to TXV installation instruction for view of bulb location.

⚠ CAUTION

In all cases, mount the TXV bulb after vapor line is brazed and has had sufficient time to cool.

- a. Bulb should be installed on a horizontal run of the vapor line if possible. On lines under 7/8" OD the bulb may be installed on top of the line. With 7/8" OD and over, the bulb should be installed at the position of about 2 or 10 o'clock.
- b. If bulb installation is made on a vertical run, the bulb should be located at least 16 inches from any bend, and on the tubing sides opposite the plane of the bend. The bulb should be positioned with the bulb tail at the top, so that the bulb acts as a reservoir.
- c. Bulb should be insulated using thermal insulation provided to protect it from the effect of the surrounding ambient temperature.

SECTION V: ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION & GROUNDING

Check the electrical supply to be sure that it meets the values specified on the unit nameplate and wiring label.

Power wiring, control (low voltage) wiring, disconnect switches, and over current protection must be supplied by the installer. Wire size should be sized per NEC requirements.

⚠ CAUTION

All field wiring must USE COPPER CONDUCTORS ONLY and be in accordance with Local, National Fire, Safety & Electrical Codes. This unit must be grounded with a separate ground wire in accordance with the above codes.

The complete connection diagram and schematic wiring label is located on the inside surface of the unit service access panel and in Figure 18 of this instruction.

FIELD CONNECTIONS POWER WIRING

1. Install the proper size weatherproof disconnect switch outdoors and within sight of the unit.
2. Remove the screws at the bottom of the corner cover. Slide corner cover down and remove from unit. See Figure 6.
3. Run power wiring from the disconnect switch to the unit.
4. Remove the service access panel to gain access to the unit wiring. Route wires from disconnect through power wiring opening provided and into the unit control box as shown in Figure 6.
5. Install the proper size time-delay fuses or circuit breaker, and make the power supply connections.
6. Energize the crankcase heater if equipped to save time by pre-heating the compressor oil while the remaining installation is completed.

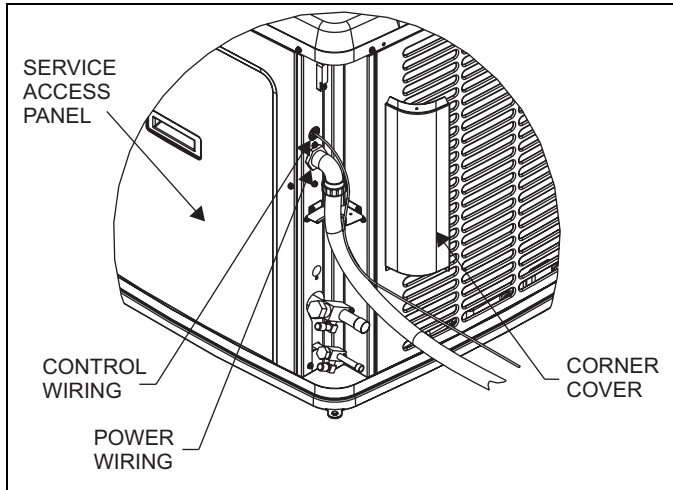


FIGURE 5: Typical Field Wiring

FIELD CONNECTIONS CONTROL WIRING

1. Route low voltage wiring into bottom of control box as shown in Figure 6. Make low voltage wiring connection inside jumper box per Figures 7-11.
2. Replace the corner cover and service access panel that were removed in Steps 2 and 4 of the "Field Connections Power Wiring" section.
3. All field wiring to be in accordance with national electrical codes (NEC) and/or local-city codes.

NOTE: A Start Assist Kit is available and recommended for long line set applications or in areas of known low voltage problems.

4. Mount the thermostat about 5 ft. above the floor, where it will be exposed to normal room air circulation. Do not place it on an outside wall or where it is exposed to the radiant effect from exposed glass or appliances, drafts from outside doors or supply air grilles.
5. Route the 24-volt control wiring (NEC Class 2) from the outdoor unit to the indoor unit and thermostat.

NOTE: To eliminate erratic operation, seal the hole in the wall at the thermostat with permagum or equivalent to prevent air drafts affecting the operation of the thermostat.

DEHUMIDIFICATION CONTROL

A dehumidification control accessory 2HU06700124 may be used with variable speed air handlers or furnaces in high humidity areas. This control works with the variable speed indoor unit to provide cooling at a reduced air flow, lowering evaporator temperature and increasing latent capacity. The humidistat in this control opens the humidistat contacts on humidity rise. To install, refer to Figures 7-11 in this manual and also refer to the installation manual packed with the control accessory 2HU06700124.

Prior to the installation of the dehumidification control, the jumper across the HUMIDISTAT terminals on the indoor variable speed air handler or furnace CFM selection board must be removed.

During cooling, if the relative humidity in the space is higher than the desired set point of the dehumidification control, the variable speed blower motor will operate at lower speed until the dehumidification control is satisfied. A 40-60% relative humidity level is recommended to achieve optimum comfort.

If a dehumidification control is installed, it is recommended that a minimum air flow of 325 cfm/ton be supplied at all times.

For additional connection diagrams for all UPG equipment refer to "Low Voltage System Wiring" document available online at www.upgnet.com in the Product Catalog Section.

CFM SELECTION BOARD SETTINGS

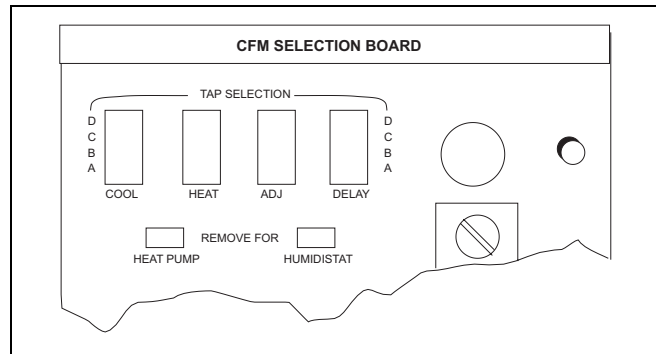


FIGURE 6: CFM Selection Board

For proper system operation the CFM Selection Board jumpers must be set properly.

Refer to the Tabular Data Sheet for the recommended air flow settings for each size condensing unit.

Set the cooling speed per the instructions for the air handler or furnace by selecting the correct COOL and ADJ taps. Verify the airflow using the LED display on the CFM selection board.

The HEAT PUMP jumper **MUST** be removed for proper system operation.

The HUMIDISTAT jumper must also be removed if a dehumidistat is installed.

For additional connection diagrams for all UPG equipment refer to "Low Voltage System Wiring" document available online at www.upgnet.com in the Product Catalog Section.

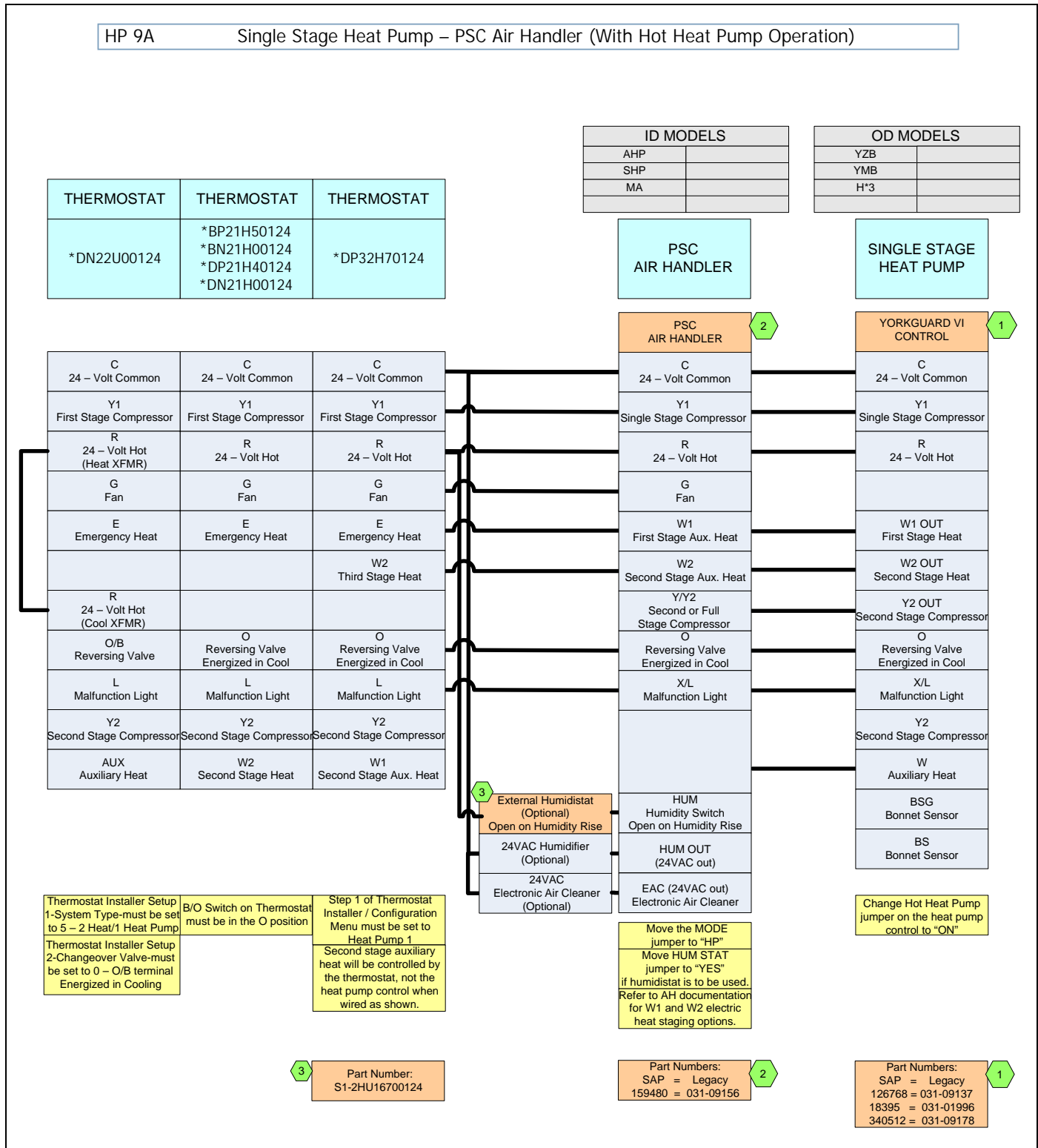


FIGURE 7: Thermostat Wiring – Single Stage Heat Pump - PSC Air Handler (with Hot Heat Pump)

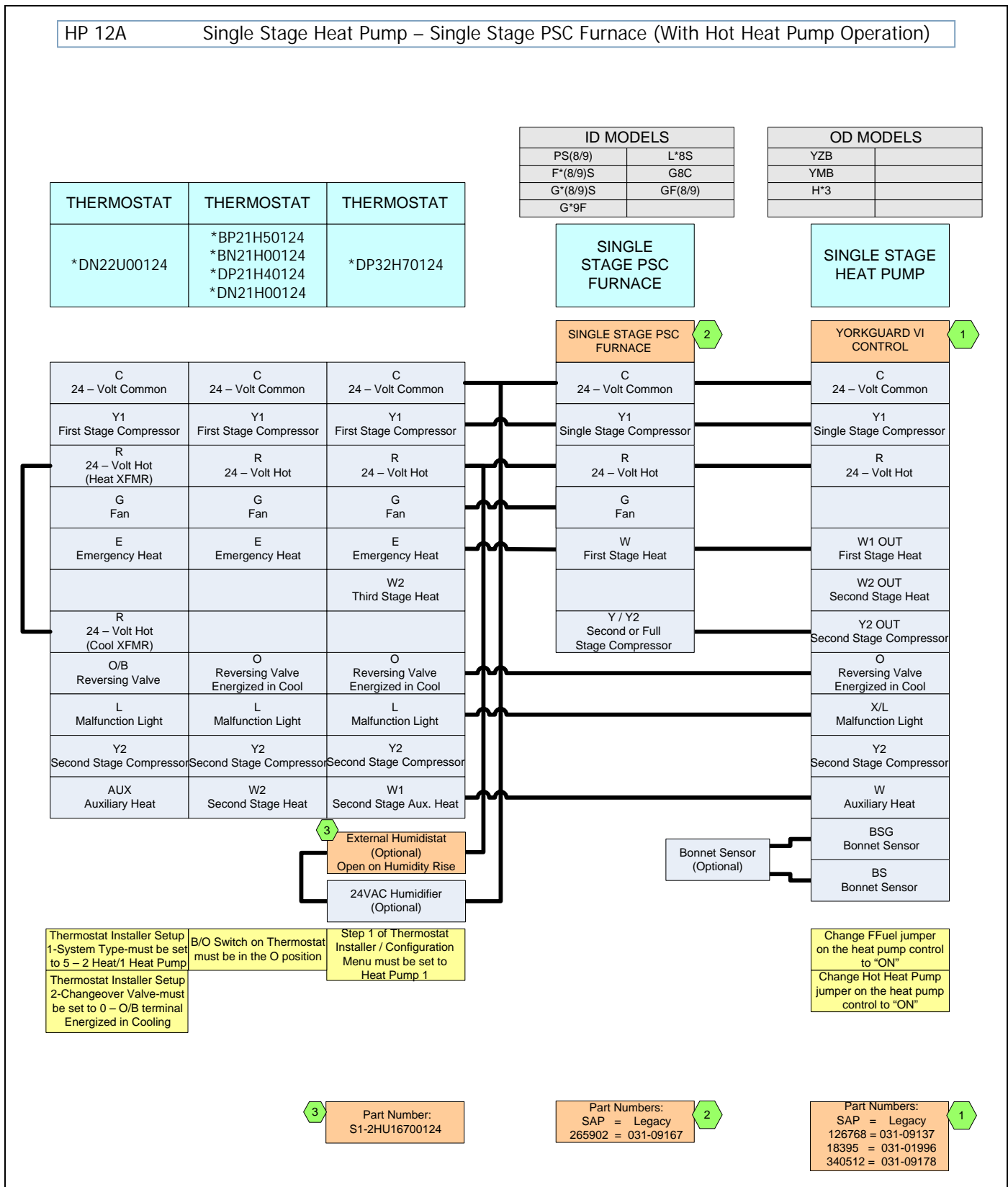
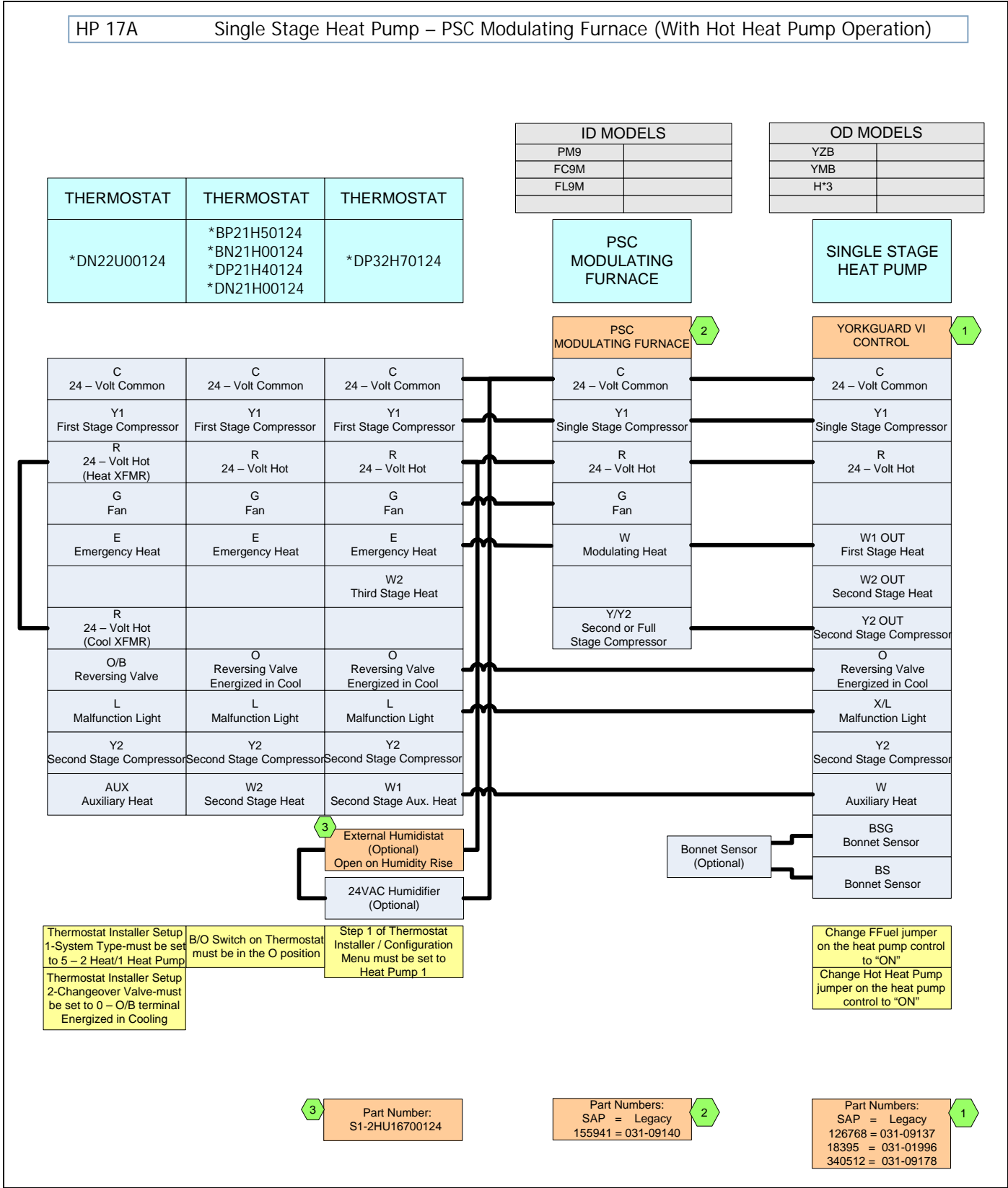


FIGURE 8: Thermostat Wiring – Single Stage Heat Pump - Single Stage PSC Furnace (with Hot Heat Pump)



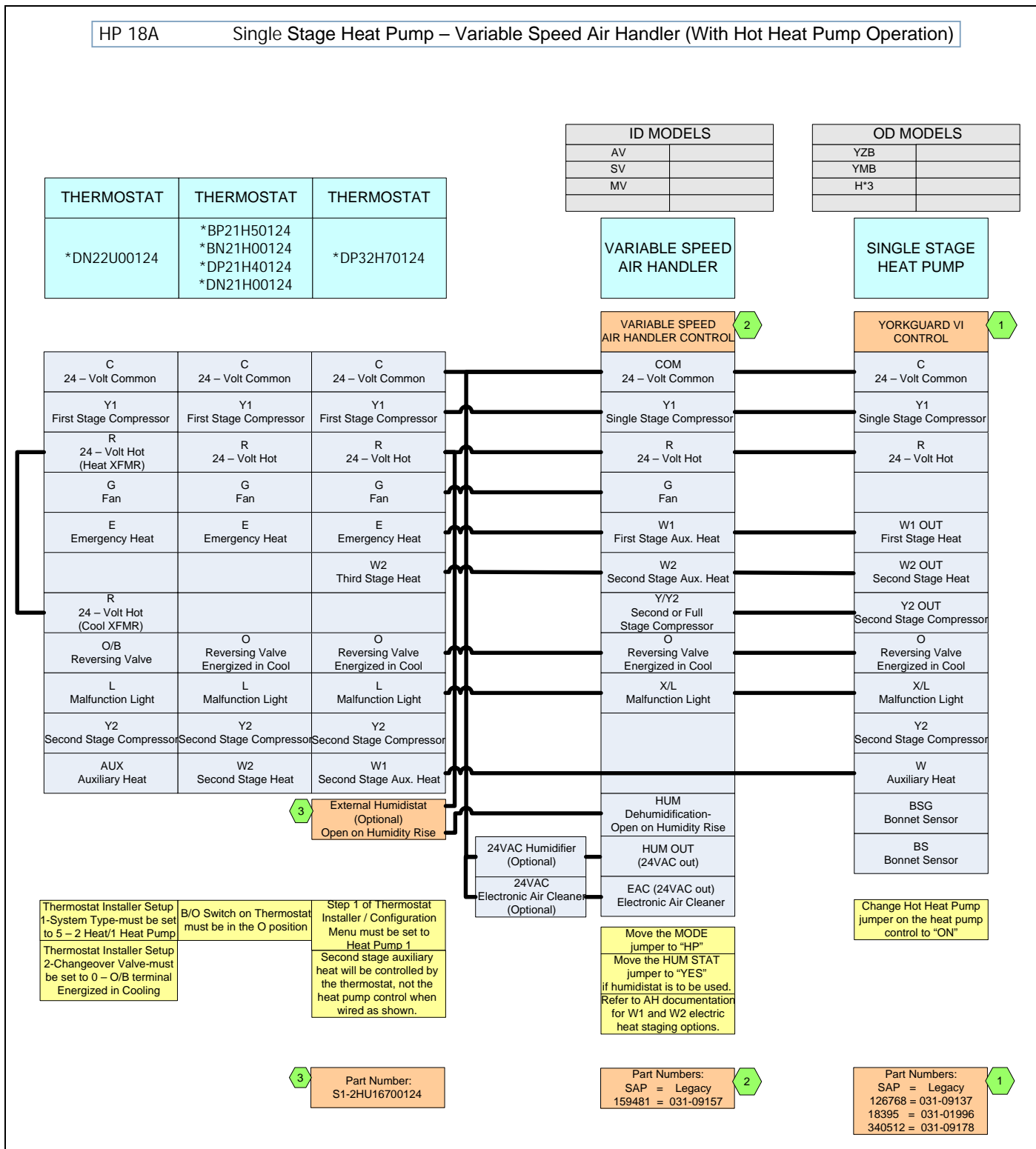
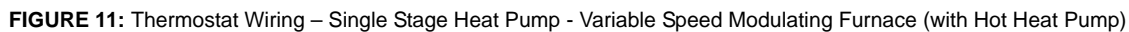


FIGURE 10: Thermostat Wiring – Single Stage Heat Pump - Variable Speed Air Handler (with Hot Heat Pump)



SECTION VI: EVACUATION

It will be necessary to evacuate the system to 500 microns or less. If a leak is suspected, leak test with dry nitrogen to locate the leak. Repair the leak and test again.

To verify that the system has no leaks, simply close the valve to the vacuum pump suction to isolate the pump and hold the system under vacuum. Watch the micron gauge for a few minutes. If the micron gauge indicates a steady and continuous rise, it's an indication of a leak. If the gauge shows a rise, then levels off after a few minutes and remains fairly constant, it's an indication that the system is leak free but still contains moisture and may require further evacuation if the reading is above 500 microns.

SECTION VII: SYSTEM CHARGE

The factory charge in the outdoor unit includes enough charge for the unit, a 15 ft. line set and the smallest indoor coil match-up. Some indoor coil matches may require additional charge. See tabular data sheet provided in unit literature packet for charge requirements.

CAUTION

Do not leave the system open to the atmosphere.

The "TOTAL SYSTEM CHARGE" must be permanently stamped on the unit data plate.

Total system charge is determined as follows:

1. Determine outdoor unit charge from tabular data sheet.
2. Determine indoor coil adjustment from tabular data sheet.
3. Calculate the line charge using the tabular data sheet if line length is greater than 15 feet.
4. Total system charge = item 1 + item 2 + item 3.
5. Permanently stamp the unit data plate with the total amount of refrigerant in the system.

CAUTION

Refrigerant charging should only be carried out by a qualified air conditioning contractor.

CAUTION

Compressor damage will occur if system is improperly charged. On new system installations, charge system per tabular data sheet for the matched coil and follow guidelines in this instruction.

If a calibrated charging cylinder or accurate weighing device is available, add refrigerant accordingly. Otherwise, model-specific charging charts are provided in Tables 3 - 9 for cooling mode only. There is no accurate method for charging these units in the heating mode. If charging is required during the heating mode, the unit must be evacuated and charge weighed in according to the rating plate. If TXV indoor coils are used with the 2 through 3-1/2 ton models, the following subcooling charging method must be used. Superheat charging charts are not valid with TXV equipped systems.

Subcooling Charging Method

For the **heating operation**, there is no accurate subcooling method for charging the unit. If unit charging is required during heating operation, the unit must be evacuated and charge weighed-in per the marking on the rating plate.

For the **cooling operation**, the recommended subcooling is typically around 10°F. This may vary greatly based on each unique system.

1. Set the system running in the cooling mode by setting the thermostat at least 6°F below the room temperature.
2. Operate the system for a minimum of 15-20 minutes.
3. Refer to the tabular data sheet for the recommended airflow and verify this indoor airflow (it should be about 400 SCFM per ton).
4. Measure the liquid refrigerant pressure P and temperature T at the service valve.
5. Calculate the saturated liquid temperature ST from Table 2 on the last page of this document.
6. Subcooling temperature TC = Saturated Temperature (ST) - Liquid Temp (T).

Example: The pressure P and temperature T measured at the liquid service port is 360 Psig and 93°F. From Table 13, the saturated temperature for 360 Psig is 109°. The subcooling temperature TC = 109°-93°=16°F

Add charge if the calculated subcooling temperature TC in Step 6 is lower than the recommended level. Remove and recover the refrigerant if the subcooling TC is higher than the recommended level.

See rating plate for unit specific subcooling chart.

See Figure 12 to trace the flow of refrigerant through the system.

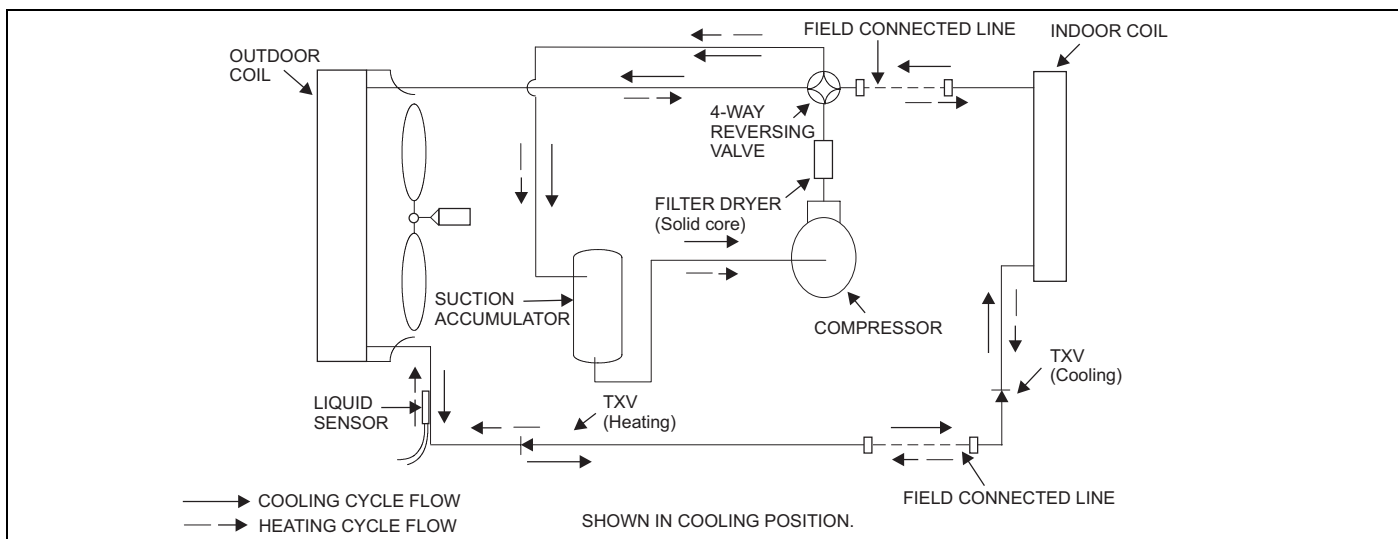


FIGURE 12: Heat Pump Flow Diagram

SECTION VIII: SYSTEM OPERATION

For more information on the control operation, refer to "Operation Instructions - DEMAND DEFROST CONTROL BOARD" in this Booklet.

REQUIRED CONTROL SETUP

IMPORTANT: The following steps must be taken at the time of installation to insure proper system operation.

1. Consult system wiring diagram to determine proper wiring for proper system configuration.
2. If hot heat pump configuration is desired, change HOT HEAT PUMP jumper to ON position.
3. If installation includes a fossil fuel furnace, change FFUEL jumper to ON position.
4. Set low temperature cutout (LTCO) and balance point (BP) jumpers as desired.
5. Verify proper system functionality. Confirm room thermostat operation including fault code display capability.
6. Upon completion of installation, verify that no fault codes are stored in memory. Clear the fault code memory if necessary.

DEFROST OPERATION

The following defrost curve selection jumper positions are set from factory.

TABLE 1: Defrost Initiate Curves

Defrost Curve Selection Jumper Position	1	2	3	4
Heat Pump Model	2-Ton 2.5-Ton	4-Ton 5-Ton	3-Ton 3.5-Ton	1.5-Ton

INDICATIONS OF PROPER OPERATION

Cooling

Cooling operation is the same as any conventional air conditioning unit.

1. The outdoor fan should be running, with warm air being discharged from the top of the unit.
2. The indoor blower (furnace or air handler) will be operating, discharging cool air from the ducts. Coils or other parts in the air circuit should be cleaned as often as necessary to keep the unit clean. Use a brush, vacuum cleaner attachment, or other suitable means.
3. The vapor line at the outdoor unit will feel cool to the touch.
4. The liquid line at the outdoor unit will feel warm to the touch.

Heating

Indications of proper Heating operation is as follows:

1. The outdoor fan should be running, with cool air being discharged from the top of the unit.

2. The indoor blower (furnace or air handler) will be operating, discharging warm air from the ducts.
3. The vapor line at the outdoor unit will feel warm to the touch.
4. The liquid line at the outdoor unit will feel cool to the touch.

SECTION IX: INSTRUCTING THE OWNER

Assist owner with processing warranty cards and/or online registration. Review Owners Guide and provide a copy to the owner and guidance on proper operation and maintenance. Instruct the owner or the operator how to start, stop and adjust temperature setting.

When applicable, instruct the owner that the compressor is equipped with a crankcase heater to prevent the migration of refrigerant to the compressor during the "OFF" cycle. The heater is energized only when the unit is not running. If the main switch is disconnected for long periods of shut down, do not attempt to start the unit until 8 hours after the switch has been connected. This will allow sufficient time for all liquid refrigerant to be driven out of the compressor.

The installer should also instruct the owner on proper operation and maintenance of all other system components.

MAINTENANCE

1. Dirt should not be allowed to accumulate on the outdoor coils or other parts in the air circuit. Clean as often as necessary to keep the unit clean. Use a brush, vacuum cleaner attachment, or other suitable means.
2. The outdoor fan motor is permanently lubricated and does not require periodic oiling.
3. If the coil needs to be cleaned, it should be washed with Calgon Coilclean (mix one part Coilclean to seven parts water). Allow solution to remain on coil for 30 minutes before rinsing with clean water. Solution should not be permitted to come in contact with painted surfaces.
4. Refer to the furnace or air handler instructions for filter and blower motor maintenance.
5. The indoor coil and drain pan should be inspected and cleaned regularly to prevent odors and assure proper drainage.

CAUTION

IT IS UNLAWFUL TO KNOWINGLY VENT, RELEASE OR DISCHARGE REFRIGERANT INTO THE OPEN AIR DURING REPAIR, SERVICE, MAINTENANCE OR THE FINAL DISPOSAL OF THIS UNIT.

WHEN THE SYSTEM IS FUNCTIONING PROPERLY AND THE OWNER HAS BEEN FULLY INSTRUCTED, SECURE THE OWNER'S APPROVAL.

TABLE 2: R-22 Saturated Properties

Pressure PSIG	Temp °F	Pressure PSIG	Temp °F	Pressure PSIG	Temp °F	Pressure PSIG	Temp °F	Pressure PSIG	Temp °F	Pressure PSIG	Temp °F
80	48	110	64	140	78	170	91	200	101	230	111
82	49	112	65	142	79	172	91	202	102	232	112
84	50	114	66	144	80	174	92	204	103	234	112
86	51	116	67	146	81	176	93	206	103	236	113
88	52	118	68	148	82	178	94	208	104	238	114
90	54	120	69	150	83	180	94	210	105	240	114
92	55	122	70	152	84	182	95	212	105	242	115
94	56	124	71	154	84	184	96	214	106	244	115
96	57	126	72	156	85	186	97	216	107	246	116
98	58	128	73	158	86	188	97	218	107	248	117
100	59	130	74	160	87	190	98	220	108	250	117
102	60	132	75	162	88	192	99	222	109	252	118
104	61	134	76	164	88	194	99	224	109	254	118
106	62	136	77	166	89	196	100	226	110	256	119
108	63	138	78	168	90	198	101	228	111	258	119

SECTION X: WIRING DIAGRAM

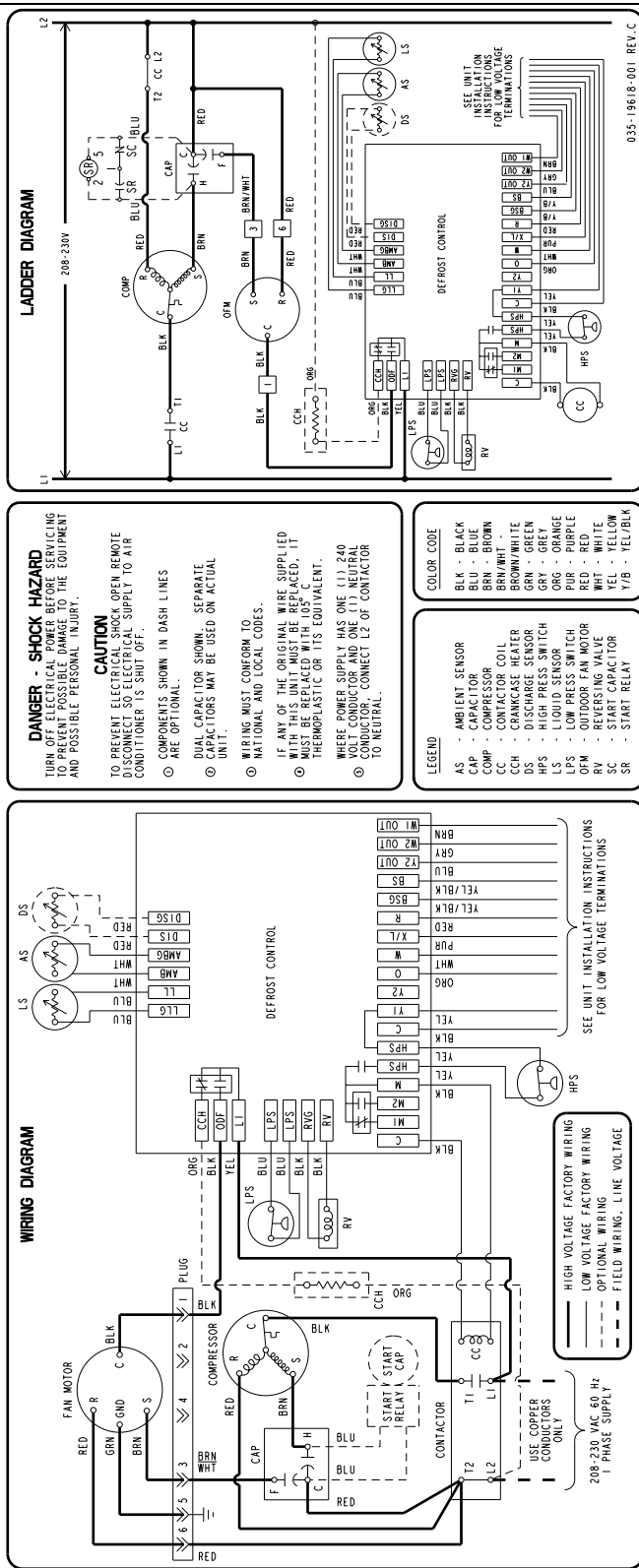


FIGURE 13: Wiring Diagram

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