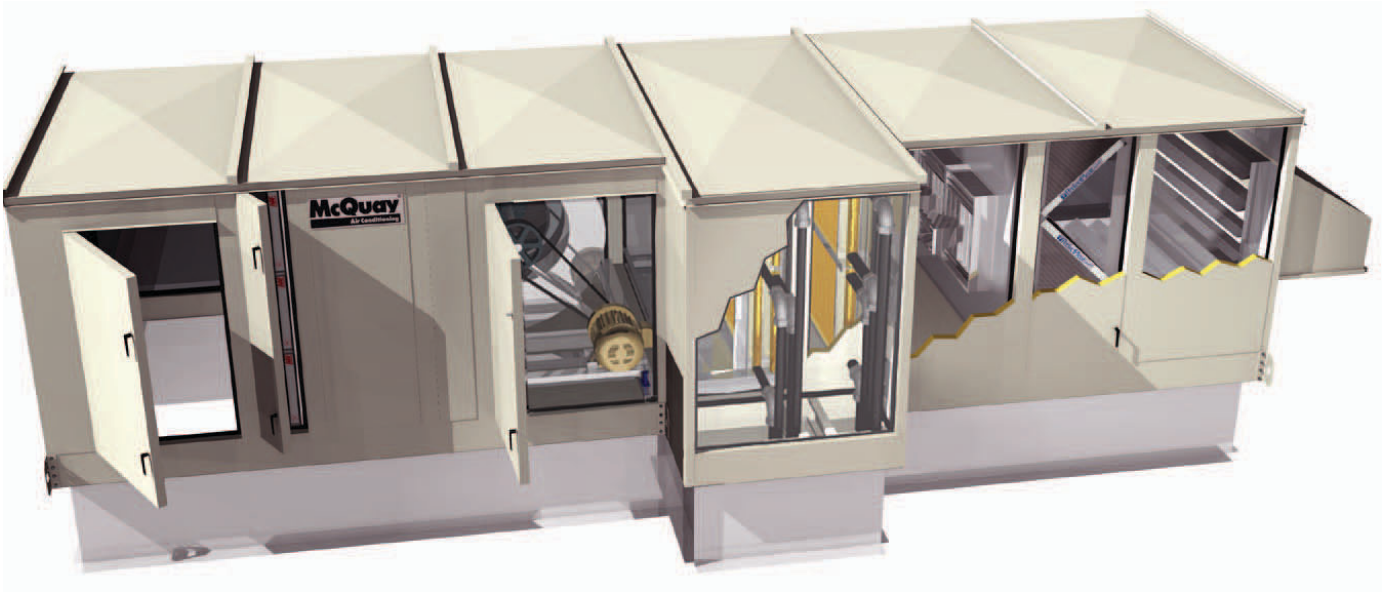
Installation and Maintenance Manual	IM 777-1
	Group: **Applied Air**
	Part Number: **IM 777**
	Date: **June 2005**

Skyline™ Air Handler

Sizes 003–090



McQuay Air Conditioning

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General Information

The system design and installation must follow accepted industry practice as described in the ASHRAE Handbook, the National Electric Code, and other applicable standards. Install this equipment in accordance with regulations of authorities having jurisdiction and all applicable codes.

Installation and maintenance must be performed by qualified personnel familiar with applicable codes and regulations and experienced with this type of equipment. Sheet metal parts, self-tapping screws, clips, and such items inherently have sharp edges; the installer should exercise caution.

⚠ CAUTION

SHARP EDGES AND COIL SURFACES
are a potential injury hazard. Avoid contact with them.

⚠ ATTENTION

Les bords tranchants et les surfaces des bobines sont un risque de blessure. Ne les touchez pas.

Receiving and Handling

1. Carefully check items against the bills of lading to verify all crates and cartons have been received. Carefully inspect all units for shipping damage. Report damage immediately to the carrier and file a claim.
2. Skyline air handler units are constructed of galvanized or painted steel and are inspected thoroughly before leaving the factory. Take care during installation to prevent damage to units.
3. Take special care when handling the blower section. All fans are dynamically balanced before leaving the factory. Rough handling can cause misalignment or a damaged bearings or shaft. Carefully inspect fans and shaft before unit installation to verify this has not happened.
4. Screws, bolts, etc., for assembling sections are supplied in a bag attached to each section. All necessary gasketing is applied in the factory for section-to-section mounting. Units require caulk sealant between sections.

Unit Storage

Store unit on a level surface. If air handling units are stored for any period of time, periodically rotate the fan wheel to prevent permanent distortion of drive components. In addition, grease may settle in the lower part of the bearing, which can lead to oxidation on the upper portion of the bearing surface. Keep the fan bearings lubricated.

Nomenclature

OAH 003 G D A C

Model
OAH = Outdoor air handler
OAC = Outdoor component

Nominal Unit Size
(nominal square foot of coil)
003, 004, 006, 008, 010, 012, 014, 017, 021, 025, 030, 035, 045, 055, 065, 080, 085, 090

Vintage of McQuay Air Handling Unit

Unit Cross Section
C = Standard unit cross section
M = Custom size cross section

Motor Location
A = Motor along side of fan housing
D = Motor downstream of belt drive plenum fan
F = Motor on inline fan
G = Motor downstream of direct drive plenum fan
T = Motor behind twin housed fans

Unit Type/Coil Position
B = Blow-thru cooling coil location
D = Draw-thru cooling coil location
H = Heating only
V = Vent only

Installation Guidelines

Service Clearances

In addition to providing adequate space around the unit for piping coils and drains, access to at least one side of the unit is always required to allow for regular service and routine maintenance, which includes filter replacement, drain pan inspection and cleaning, fan bearing lubrication, and belt adjustment. Provide sufficient space—at least equal to the length of the coil—on the side of the unit for coil removal. See Figure 1 for servicing space requirements.

Maintain at least 54" of clearance in front of electrical power devices. Electrical power devices that are mounted on the side of the unit typically are up to 12" deep. See Figure 2.

Figure 1: Servicing space requirements

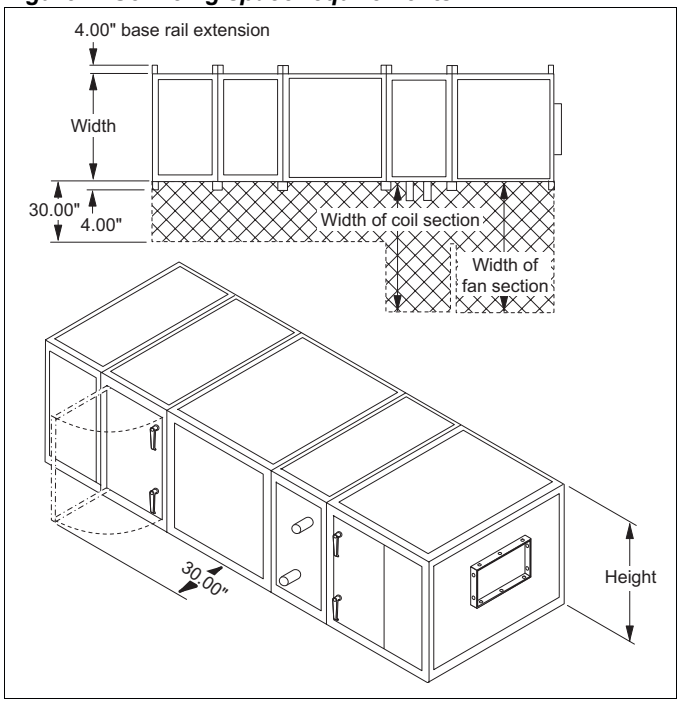
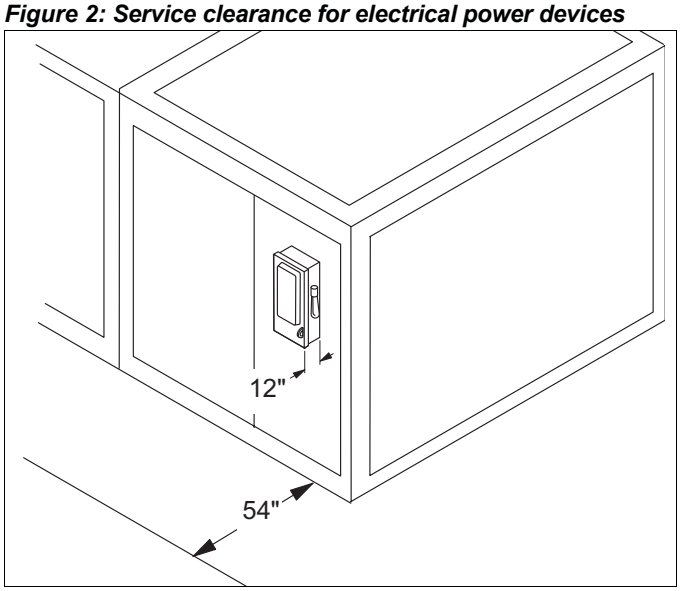


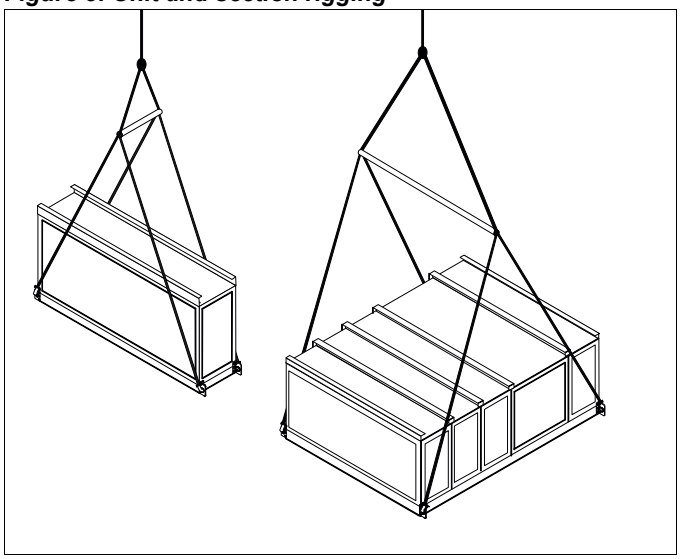
Figure 2: Service clearance for electrical power devices



Rigging

Skyline air handlers ship as separate sections, completely assembled, or in modules of assembled sections. **The unit must be rigged as it ships from the factory. Do not rig units after assembly.** Units are provided with a factory-installed base rail and can be lifted using the 2" diameter lifting holes located in the corners of each shipping section. To prevent damage to the unit cabinetry, use spreader bars. Position spreader bars to prevent cables from rubbing the frame or panels. Before hoisting into position, test lift for stability and balance. Avoid twisting or uneven lifting of the unit.

Figure 3: Unit and section rigging

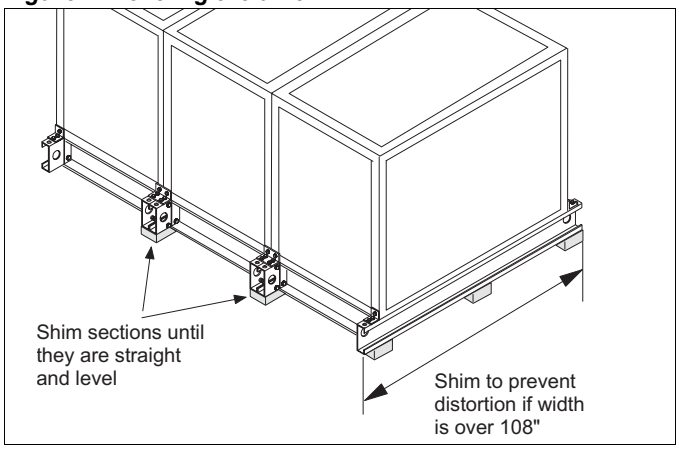


Curb Mounting and Unit Leveling

Do not place a Skyline unit over an open curb unless it is equipped with a curb-ready base. Installation instructions for mounting units on a roof curb are provided in IM 770. For a copy, contact your local McQuay representative or visit www.mcquay.com. Make provisions under the unit to divert any moisture from entering the building below.

For units without roof curb mounting, place the equipment on a flat and level surface. Where surface irregularities exist, shim the base of the unit at one or more points along the length of the rails to prevent distortion or sagging. Uneven or distorted sections cause misfit or binding of the doors and panels and improper draining of drain pans. See Figure 4.

Figure 4: Leveling the unit



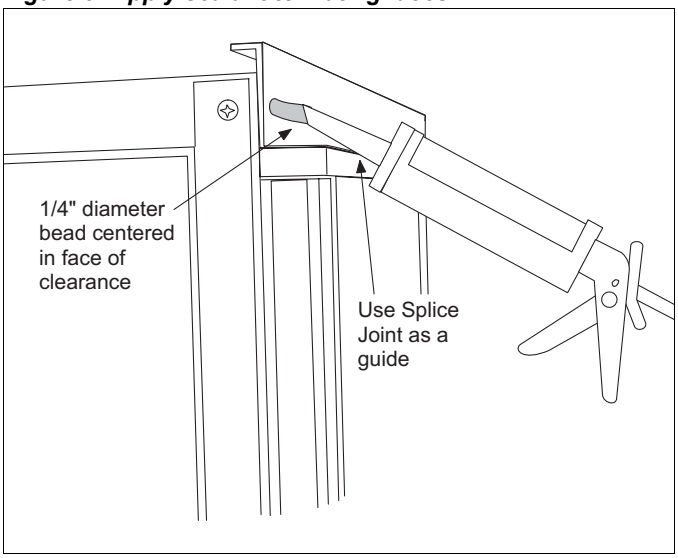
Assembling Sections

If the unit is shipped in more than one shipping section, rig each section into position separately. Shipping sections are provided with a connection splice joint attached on the leaving air side of the shipping section that seals against the frame channel on the entering-air side of the adjoining section. The splice joint is insulated and provides an air-tight seal between two sections once they are assembled together. Align the splice joint to seat into the mating gasket to provide an air seal. If the splice joint was bent during shipping or rigging, restore it to its original position. See Figure 7.

To assemble shipping sections:

1 Caulk all assembly joints of the unit—Before joining the sections, apply at least 1/4 inch diameter bead of sealant to the mating faces of the cabinet. Use the splice joint as a guide for applying the sealant. See Figure 5.

Figure 5: Apply sealant to mating faces



2 Pull sections together to fasten. Use straps and a ratchet to help pull the sections together securely. Apply sealant to any gaps that may admit moisture.

3 Fasten base rails together first using the 3/8"-16 × 5" bolts located in the splice kit provided with the unit. See Figure 7.

a To fasten two shipping sections together, 4 bolts are needed (2 on each side of the unit). The bolts are run from one base rail into the other and fastened with a nut. Complete each section bottom and top before attaching additional sections.

b If desired, shipping sections for non curb-ready units can be fastened together internally. To fasten internally, run field-provided #10 sheet metal screws or drill screws (4" long, maximum) through the interior frame channel of one unit into the splice joint of the neighboring section.

c Handle units with curb-ready bases and vestibules so the lifting bracket can be removed after the unit is placed on the curbing.

– Remove the lifting bracket that projects inward over the curbing. Save the self tapping screws.

– When the adjacent section is placed in position, use self tapping screw to secure the bases together.

Figure 6: Remove vestibule lifting bracket

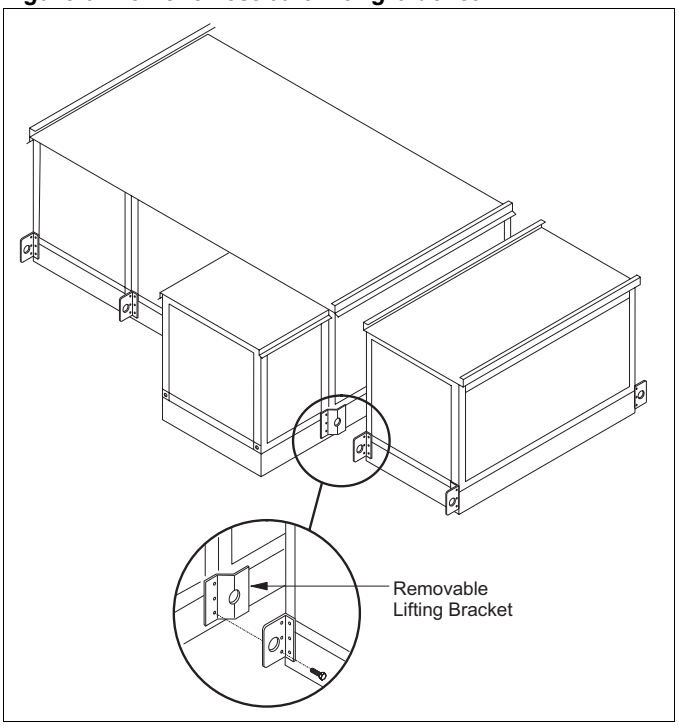


Figure 7: Fasten bottom of section

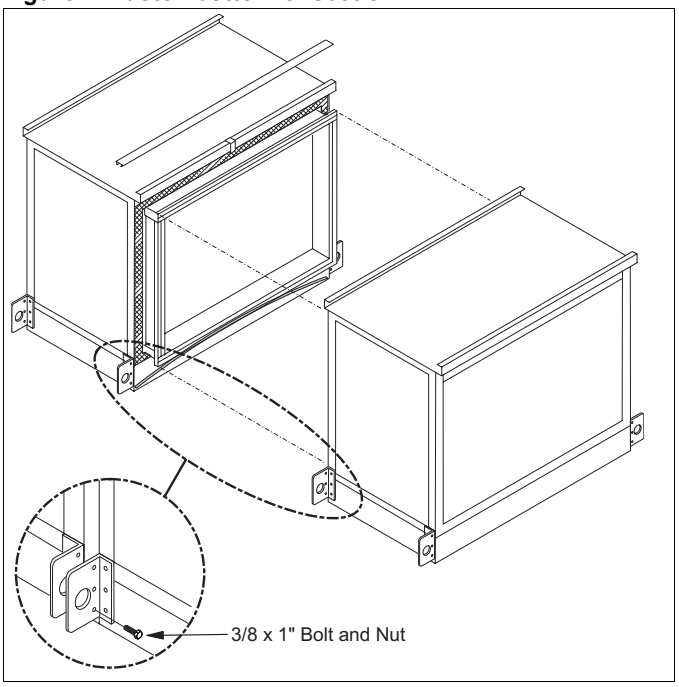
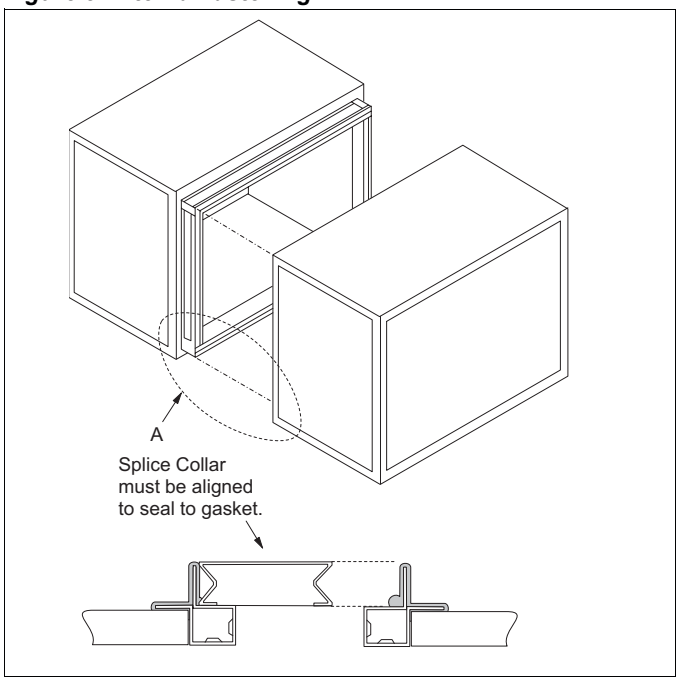


Figure 8: Internal fastening

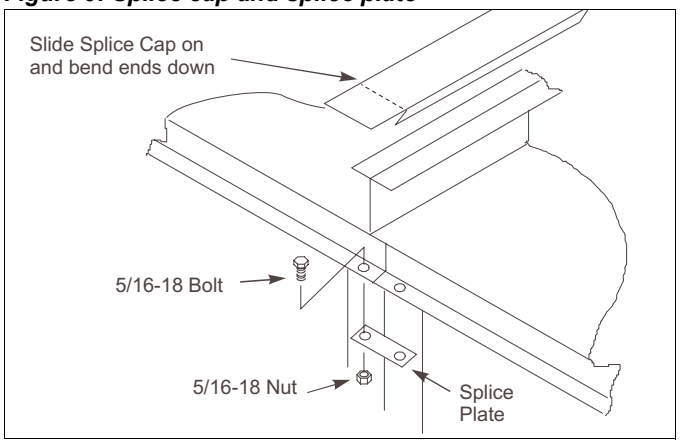


4 Check that the sealant is compressed between the mating channels when the unit sections are joined. Touch up any places where gaps are noted.

5 After sections are seated tightly together, slip the splice cap over the top panel flanges. Bend the ends of the splice cap down to secure in place.

6 Assemble the small splice plate at the top rail to secure the sections together at the top. Use 5/16" bolts. See Figure 9.

Figure 9: Splice cap and splice plate



Access Doors and Panels

For routine maintenance, access normally is obtained through access doors or by removing side panels. Removing all flat head fasteners along the sides of a panel allow it to be removed.

Fan and filter sections are always provided with a service door on one side of the unit. If requested on order, doors can be provided on both sides of the unit. Optional service doors are available for most section types and are provided based on customer request.

Note – Opening fan section doors requires using a 1/2" socket wrench, which satisfies ANSI standards and other codes that require the “use of tools” to access compartments containing moving parts or electrical wiring. See Figure 10.

1 Remove padlock if one is present.

⚠ CAUTION

SHARP EDGES AND COIL SURFACES
are a potential injury hazard. Avoid contact with them.

⚠ ATTENTION

Les bords tranchants et les surfaces des bobines sont un risque de blessure. Ne les touchez pas.

⚠ CAUTION

DO NOT attempt to rotate the cup.
Damage to the unit will occur.

⚠ ATTENTION

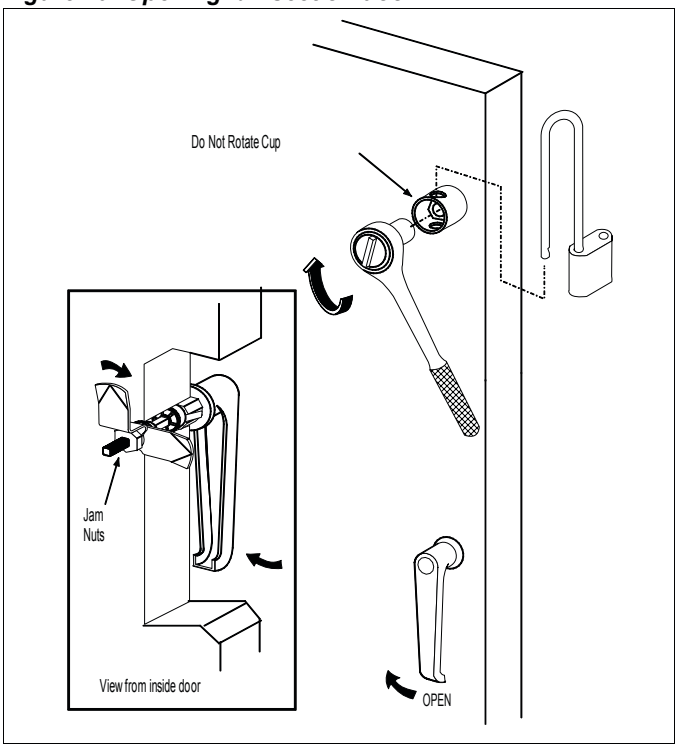
NE PAS tenter de faire tourner la cuvette (cup).
Ceci va dendomagger l’unité.

2 Insert 1/2" socket into cup and rotate 1/4 turn clockwise as shown in Figure 10. If the cup and handle are on the left side of the door, rotate 1/4 turn counterclockwise.

3 Rotate the door handle 1/4 turn clockwise and then 1/4 turn counterclockwise to release any internal pressure or vacuum and open the door. If the cup and handle are on the left side of the door, rotate the door handle 1/4 turn counterclockwise and then 1/4 turn clockwise.

4 To prevent air leakage, tighten the door panels by adjusting the jam nuts.

Figure 10: Opening fan section door



Injected-Foam Insulated Panels

Skyline air handlers now are furnished with double-wall, injected-foam insulated panels. Foam panels are stronger, more rigid, and lighter than panels with fiberglass insulation. The insulation R-value is improved to 13. However, foam insulation can burn when exposed to flame or other ignition sources and release toxic fumes. Take care in cutting and sealing all field-cut openings in these panels.

Panel cutting procedure

1 Determine the number and location of holes required for electrical conduit, piping, and control wiring as follows:

- Check that adequate space is available inside the unit for conduit or pipe routing.
- Do not locate holes in a panel that provides access to key maintenance components such as filters and fan assemblies.
- Do not locate where the conduit or piping blocks airflow or obstructs hinged access doors.

2 Once a proper location is determined, drill a small pilot hole completely through the panel. Then use a sharp hole saw or a saber saw and cut from each side of the panel.

3 Seal the double-wall panel on each side with an industrial/commercial grade silicone sealant or duct seal compound. It is extremely important to seal each panel hole or penetration securely so it is airtight and watertight and there is NO EXPOSED FOAM INSULATION.

⚠ WARNING



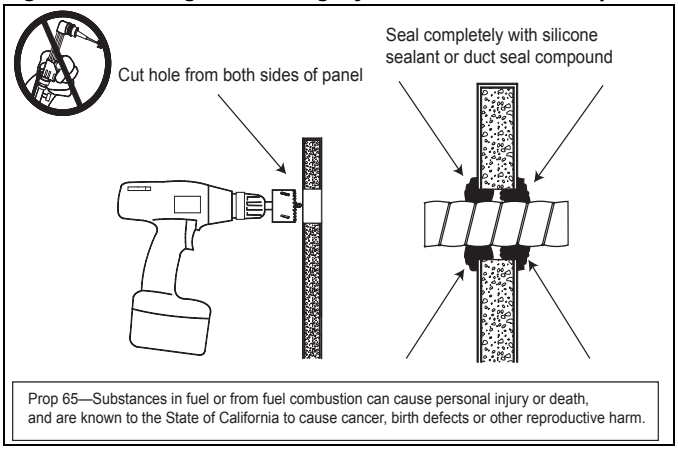
Flame and smoke can cause equipment damage, severe personal injury, or death.
Before operating unit, seal all piping and wiring holes on both inner and outer panels with an industrial grade silicone sealant or duct seal compound. **Do not use a cutting torch or expose panel to fire**. Panel damage can occur.

⚠ WARNING



La fumée et les flammes peuvent endommager le matériel et causesr des blessures graves ou la mort.
Avant d'utiliser le dispositif, obturer tous les trous de passage de tubulures et de fils ménagés dans les panneaux intérieurs et extérieurs au moyen d'une pâte à base de silicone ou d'un mastic d'étanchéite â conduits de qualité industrielle.
Ne pas se servir d'un chalumeau coupeur ni exposer les pannequx à une flamme nue pour ne pas risquer de les endommager.

Figure 11: Cutting and sealing injected-foam insulated panels



Field Mounting Junction Boxes and Other Components

For field mounting 4" × 4" or smaller junction boxes to the standard panel exterior, use a minimum quantity of 4, 3/16" diameter pop rivets. **Do NOT use self-tapping drill screws. They will not tighten nor secure properly and panel damage can occur.**

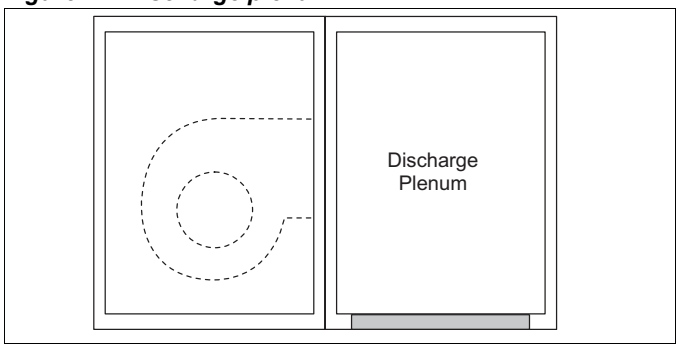
If larger, heavier components require mounting on unit panels, use through-bolts with flat washers through both outer and inner panels. To maintain panel integrity, seal both ends with an industrial/commercial grade silicone sealant or duct seal compound.

The unit frame channel is another excellent location for securing heavier components; self-tapping screws are not acceptable. Ensure that the location permits the full operation of all access doors and panels and does not interfere with other vital components.

Duct Connections

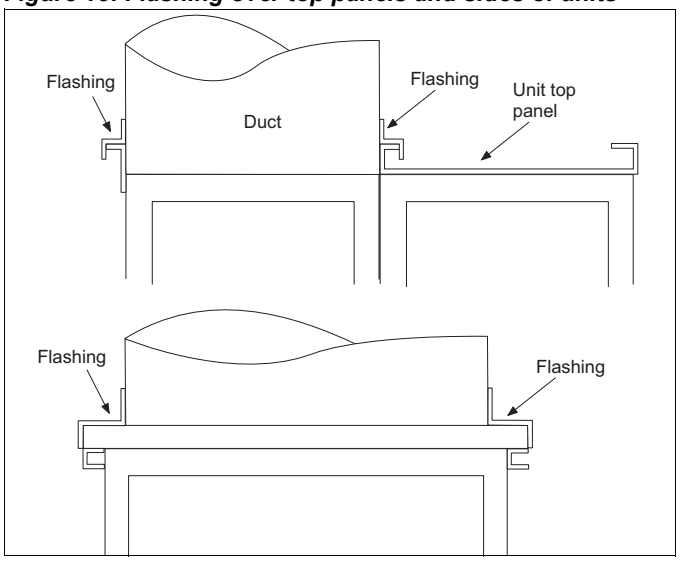
Use flexible connectors on the outlet and inlet duct connections of all units. Do not position down flow fans over air ducts that are routed down into the building. Use a discharge plenum when bottom connections are necessary. See Figure 12.

Figure 12: Discharge plenum



If the unit has a top mixing box or economizer damper or a top duct connection, field fabricate and install flashing to divert moisture from the connection. The flashing must lap over the standing seams of the top panels. The flashing also must lap over the side edges of the unit. See Figure 13.

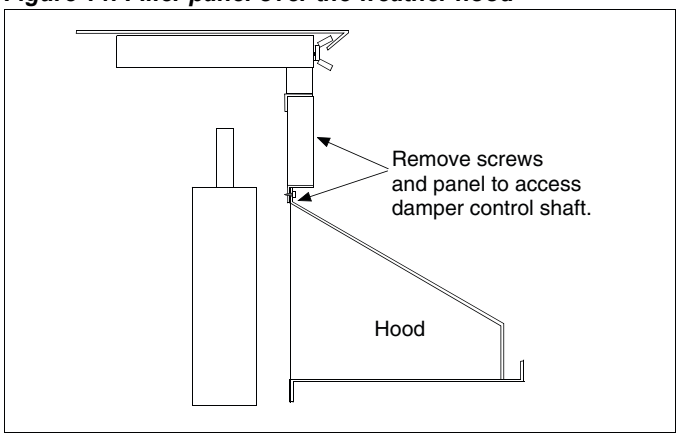
Figure 13: Flashing over top panels and sides of units



Dampers and Hoods

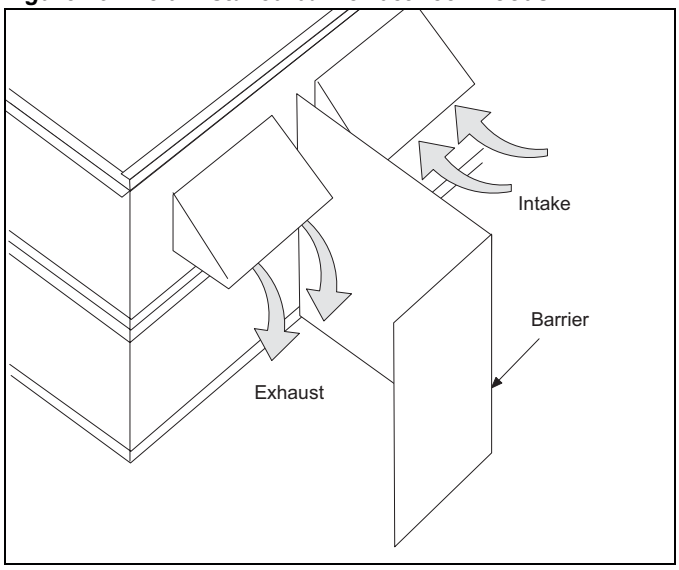
Side dampers may be provided in the mixing box and economizer sections of units. When dampers are provided, a removable panel is located above the weather hood to provide access to the damper drive shaft. Other access may be available depending on the specific construction of the unit. See Figure 14.

Figure 14: Filler panel over the weather hood



When units are ordered with exhaust hoods and intake hoods adjacent to each other, install a field-supplied barrier to prevent recirculation of exhaust air into the intake openings. See Figure 15.

Figure 15: Field-installed barrier between hoods



Mounting Actuators

The installing contractor is responsible for the mounting of all field-installed actuators. No provisions are made for the location of these actuators due to the number of options and arrangements available and the variety of specific applications. Typically, actuators are mounted inside the cabinet. Provide proper support for the actuator to avoid excessive stress in the cabinet, linkage, or damper shafts.

Note – Damper blades are at full flow when open to 70 degrees. Do not open blades further than 70 degrees.

Fresh air and return air dampers can be linked together and driven from the same actuator if the dampers are the same size. If the dampers are different sizes, they must be driven by separate actuators and controlled appropriately. Exhaust dampers are always driven by a separate actuator.

A typical rotary electric actuator can handle up to 40 sq. ft. of damper. For pneumatic actuators, allow 5 in-lb per square foot of damper area.

⚠ CAUTION

Maximum damper rotation is 70°.
Maximum shaft torque is 205 inches/pound.
Greater rotation or torque can cause equipment damage.

⚠ ATTENTION

La rotation maximale des colets est de 70°.
Le couple (torque) maximum de l'arbre est de 205po/lb.
Une plus grande rotation (ou torque) peut endommager l'équipement.

Face and Bypass Section Mounting

Internal and external face and bypass sections are mounted together using the instructions for horizontal components and do not require additional instruction. Skyline air handlers are provided with a bypass duct that is integral to the unit construction and requires no field assembly.

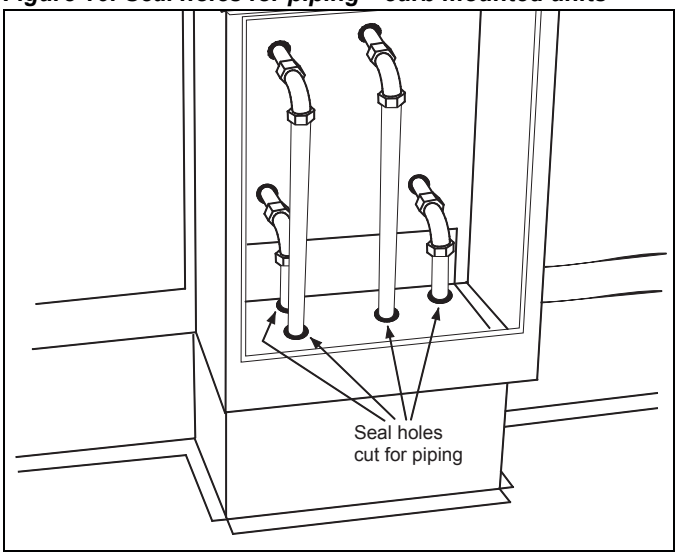
Face and bypass dampers may or may not be linked together. When dampers are placed before a single bank of coils, they always are linked together and require a single actuator. When dampers bypass a stacked or staggered coil, the dampers are not linked and require multiple actuators.

Face and bypass dampers have a torque requirement of 10 in-lbs per square foot of damper face area.

Piping Vestibules

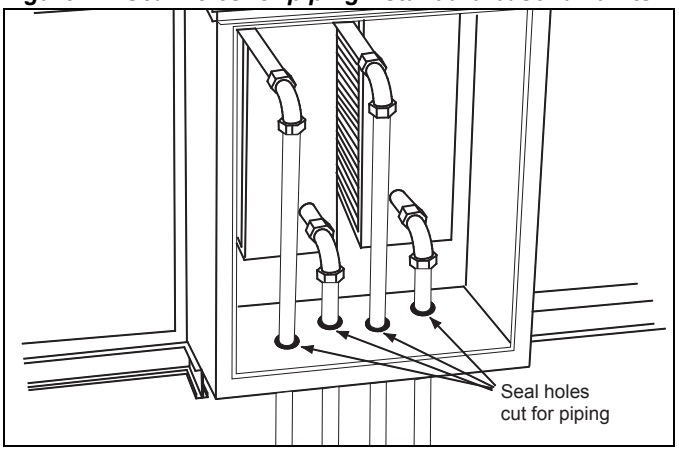
For units that include a piping vestibule, cut the openings for routing the field piping as required in the field. Carefully seal passages cut through the panels to prevent air leakage. A single metal thickness pan is provided in the bottom of the curb-mounted vestibule. The pan can be removed if necessary. If holes are cut into the pan for a piping passage, seal the holes to prevent moisture leakage. See Figure 16.

Figure 16: Seal holes for piping—curb mounted units



For units with standard base rails, the vestibule is open to the coil section; therefore, seal all holes to prevent air leakage.

Figure 17: Seal holes for piping—standard base rail units



Piping and Coils

When designing and installing piping:

- Follow applicable piping design, sizing, and installation information in ASHRAE handbooks.
- Observe all local codes and industry standards.
- Do not apply undue stress at the connection to coil headers; **always use a backup pipe wrench**.
- Support pipework independently of the coils.

Water Cooling Coils

Note – Use glycol in water coils for outdoor air handlers. Power failures and other mechanical issues can expose coils to freezing temperatures.

- Water supply, water return, drain, and vent connections extend through the end panel of the coil section. All connections are labeled on the end panel.
- Water supply and water return connections are typically male NPT iron pipe.
- When installing couplings, do not apply undue stress to the connection extending through unit panel. **Use a backup pipe wrench to avoid breaking the weld between coil connection and header.**
- Follow recommendations of the control manufacturer regarding types, sizing, and installation of controls.

Direct Expansion Coils

- The coil distributor and suction connection extend through the end panel of the coil section.
- Check nozzle in distributor for proper tonnage.
- When a thermostatic expansion valve is supplied with the unit, it is located outside the unit and connected directly to the distributor (except on units with piping vestibules). Do not apply heat to the body of the expansion valve.
- The thermostatic expansion valve must be the external equalizer tube type. Connect the 1/4-inch diameter external equalizer tube provided on the coil to the connection on the expansion valve.
- Use care when piping the system, making sure all joints are tight and all lines are dry and free of foreign material. For typical refrigerant piping, see condensing unit product manual.

Steam Coils (see Figure 18 on page 10)

Piping

- Steam supply and steam return connections typically are male NPT iron pipe and are labeled on the end panel of coil section. Connections extend through the coil section end panel.
- When installing couplings, do not apply undue stress to the connection extending through unit panel. **Use a backup pipe wrench to avoid breaking the weld between coil connection and header.**
- Support piping independently of coils and provide adequate piping flexibility. Stresses resulting from expansion of closely coupled piping can cause serious damage.
- Do not reduce pipe size at the coil return connection. Carry return connection size through the dirt pocket, making the reduction at the branch leading to the trap.

Coils

- Pitch all steam coils in units toward the return connection.
- Do not drip supply mains through the coil.
- Do not attempt to lift condensate when using modulating or on/off control.
- Install vacuum breakers on all applications to prevent retaining condensate in the coil. Generally, connect the vacuum breaker between the coil inlet and the return main. The vacuum breaker should be open to the atmosphere and the trap design should allow venting of large quantities of air.

Traps

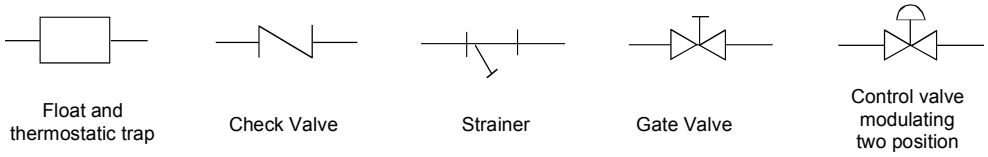
Note – Do not place steam traps outdoors.

- Size traps in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations. Make sure the required pressure differential is always available. **Do not undersize.**
- Use float and thermostatic or bucket traps for low pressure steam. On high pressure steam, use bucket traps. Use thermostatic traps only for air venting.
- Use bucket traps for on/off control only.
- Locate traps at least 12 inches below the coil return connection.
- Multiple coil installation
  - Individually trap each coil or group of coils that is controlled individually trapped.
  - Coils in series—use separate traps for each coil, or a bank of coils.
  - Coils in parallel—a single trap can be used, but an individual trap for each coil is preferred.
  - Do not attempt to lift condensate when using modulating or on/off control.
- With coils arranged for series airflow, use a separate control on each bank or coil in the direction of airflow.

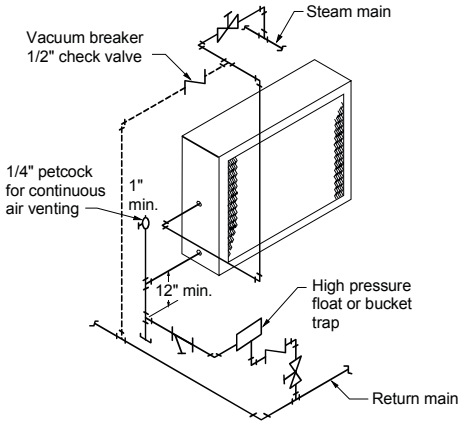
Valves

- Do not use modulating steam valves on high pressure systems.
- Properly size modulating valves. **Do not undersize**.
- Freezing conditions (entering air temperatures below 35°F).
  - McQuay strongly recommends 5JA, 8JA, 5RA and 8RA coils.
  - Supply 5 psi steam to coils at all times.
- Do not use modulating valves. Provide control by face and bypass dampers.
  - Consider using two or three coils in series with two position steam control valves on the coil or coils that handle 35°F or colder air. Use a modulating valve on the downstream coil to provide the desired degree of control.
  - Thoroughly mix fresh air and return air before it enters the coil. Also, to obtain true air mixture temperatures, properly locate temperature control elements.
  - As additional protection against freeze-up, install the trap sufficiently below the coil to provide an adequate hydrostatic head to remove condensate during an interruption in the steam pressure. Estimate three feet for each 1 psi of trap differential required.
  - On startup, admit steam to coil ten minutes before admitting outdoor air.
  - Close fresh air dampers if steam supply pressure falls below the minimum specified.

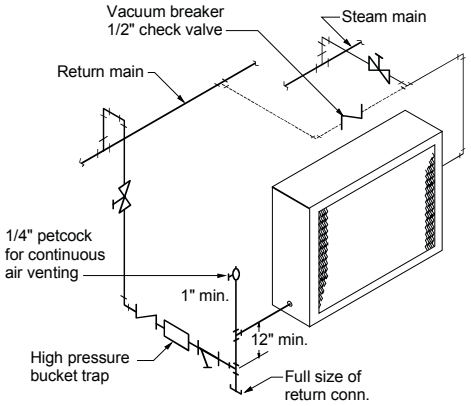
Figure 18: Piping arrangements



High pressure (over 25 psi)

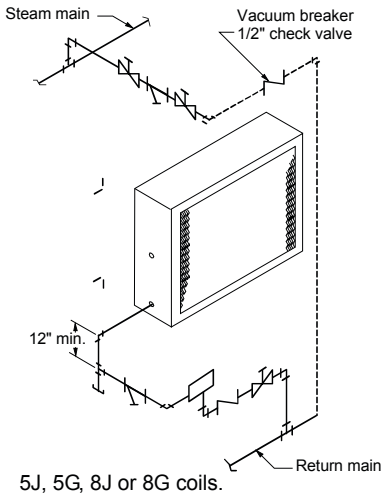


5GA or 8GA coils.
Note that the addition of a vacuum breaker to permit the coil to drain during shutdown.

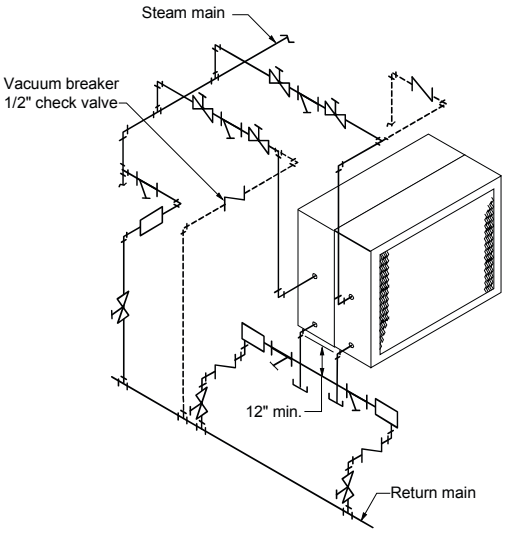


5TA, 8TA, or 5HA coils. Condensate is lifted to overhead return main

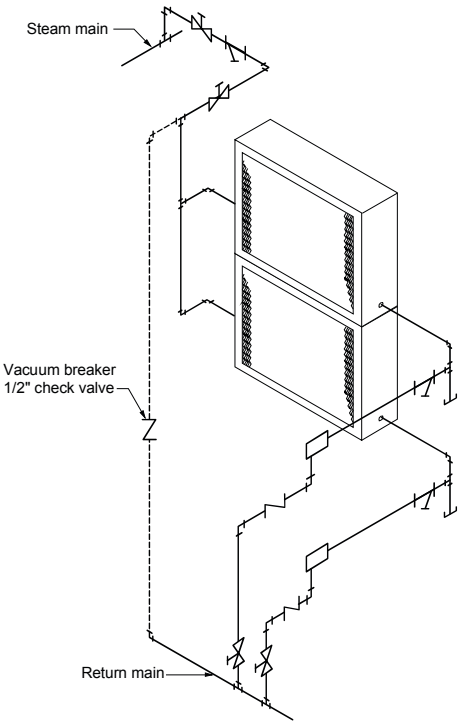
Low pressure (to 25 psi)



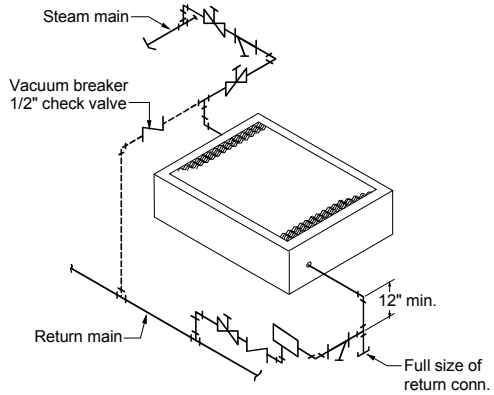
5J, 5G, 8J or 8G coils.



5JA or 8JA coil. Installed in series. Note that each coil must have a separate control valve and trap.



5RA, 8RA, or 5SA coils. Banked two high, individu trapping of each coil as shown is preferred.



5RA, 8RA, or 5SA coils. Installed

Water Heating Coils

⚠ CAUTION

Improper installation, use, or maintenance of water heating coils can cause equipment damage.
Read and follow instructions carefully.

⚠ ATTENTION

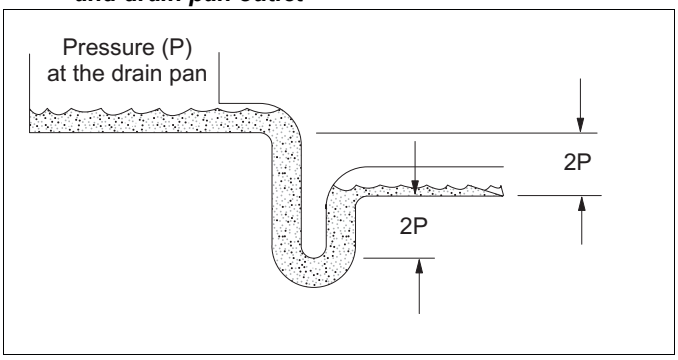
Si l'installation, l'utilisation ou l'entretien des serpentins de chauffage à eau sont inadéquats, ceci endommagera l'équipement.
Lire et suivre attentivement les instructions.

- Water supply and water return connections extend through the end panel of the coil section. All connections are labeled on the end panel.
- Water supply and water return connections are male NPT iron pipe.
- When installing couplings, do not apply undue stress to the connection extending through unit panel. Use a backup pipe wrench to avoid breaking the weld between the coil connection and header.
- Follow recommendations of the control manufacturer regarding types, sizes, and installation of controls.
- Do not use hot water coils with entering air below 40°F.
- If fresh air and return air are to be heated by a hot water coil, carefully design the system to provide thorough mixing before air enters the coil.
- To prepare coils for winter operation, see "Removing and Replacing Components" on page 26.

Drain Pan Traps

Run drain lines and traps full size from the drain pan connection. Install drain pan trap to allow condensate to drain freely. On both blow-through and draw-through units, the trap depth and the distance between the trap outlet and the drain pan outlet must be twice the static pressure in the drain pan section under normal operation so the trap remains sealed. See Figure 19.

Figure 19: Allow adequate distance between trap outlet and drain pan outlet

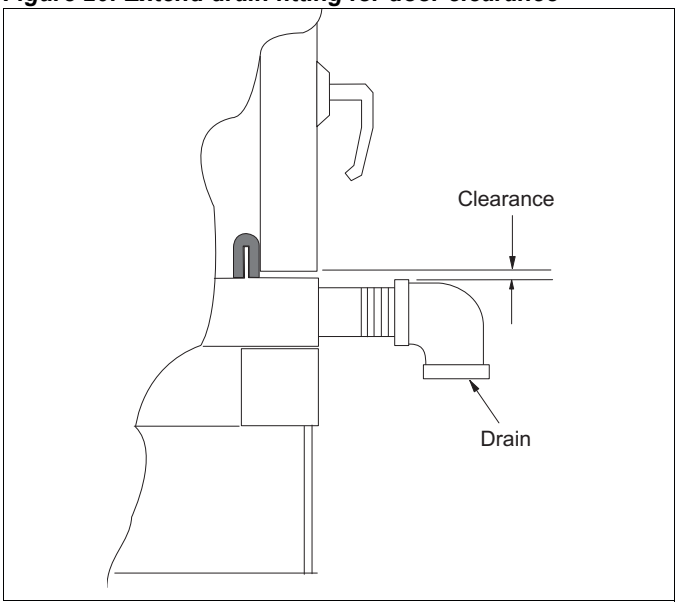


Note – The door panels on some applications have a close clearance over the drain pipes. Extend the drain fitting with a coupling if necessary for door clearance. See Figure 20.

– Use material that can withstand freezing temperatures for outdoor drain traps.

– Drain traps that dry out can allow cold air to seep into the equipment.

Figure 20: Extend drain fitting for door clearance



Internal Isolation Assembly Adjustment

On units with internally isolated fan and motor assemblies, the assemblies are secured for shipment with a tie-down at each point of isolation.

Before operating the unit:

Remove the shipping brackets and tie-down bolts (see Figure 21) and discard. The shipping brackets located on the opposite drive side of the unit are difficult to access from the drive side of the unit. Either remove them before the unit is assembled, or remove the panel on the opposite drive side to gain access.

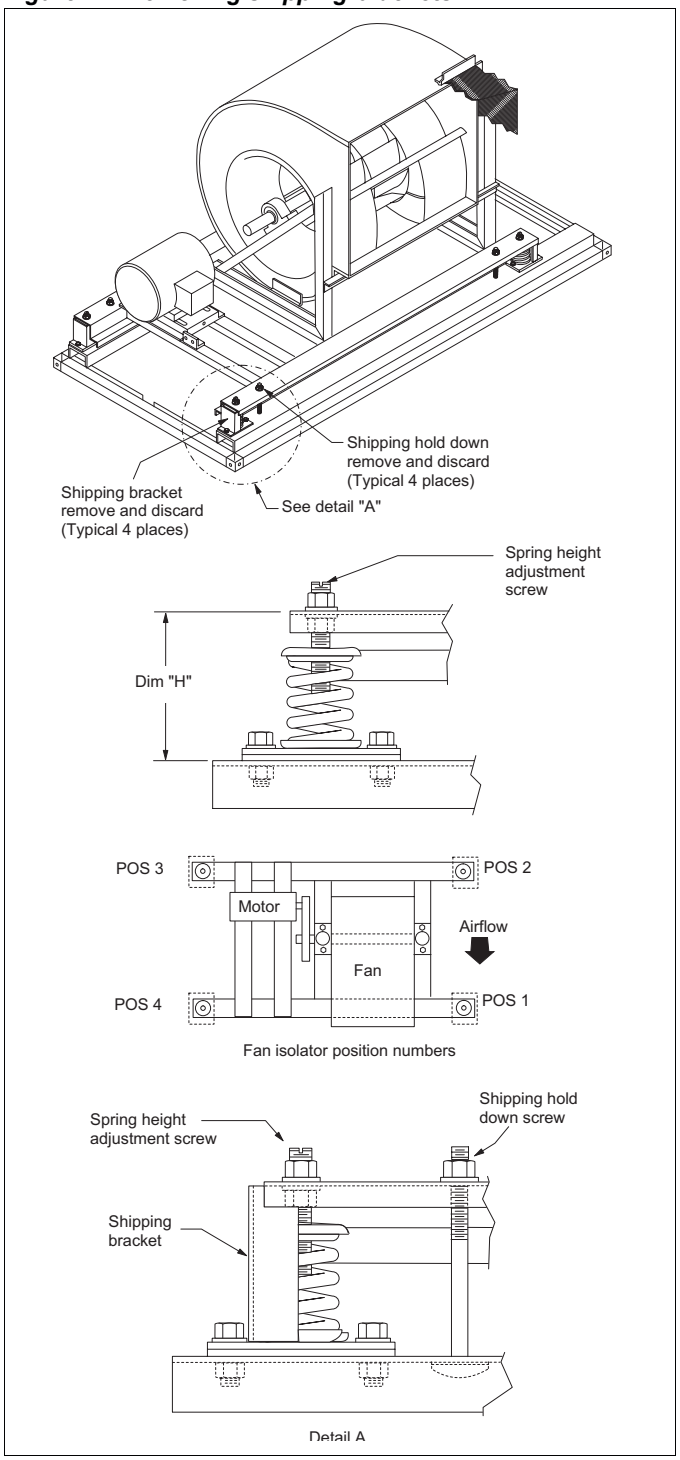
The spring isolators under the four corners of the fan and motor assembly are factory adjusted while the fan was not running. See Table 1 below. With the unit operating at normal cfm and static pressure, all the isolators should be at the same height opening. If adjustments are required, loosen the 1/2" cap screw on top of the isolator and turn the adjusting bolt to lower or raise the fan and motor base. Retighten the cap screw when adjustments are completed.

Table 1: Spring mount adjustments

Spring mount adjustment at rest	
Fan discharge position	**Top or bottom horz. H**
Unit sizes 003–035	
1	3.75
2	4.25
3	4.25
4	3.75
Unit sizes 04—090	
1	6.00
2	6.50
3	6.50
4	6.00

For models 040 through 090, the isolators should be at equal height during fan operation (6"). Center the fan outlet in the outlet panel opening. If adjustment is required, loosen the cap screw on top of the isolator assembly. Turn the adjustment nut below the fan frame to lower or raise the fan motor and frame assembly. Retighten the cap screw on top of the isolator assembly.

Figure 21: Removing shipping brackets

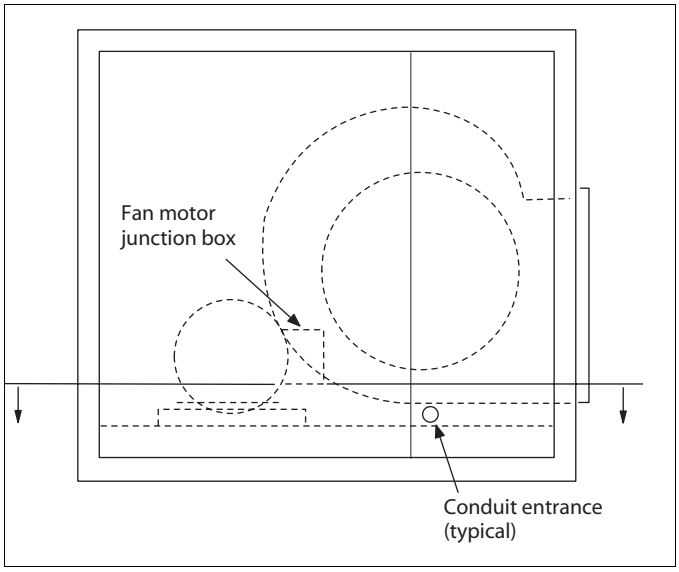


Electrical Installation

- Electrical service to the fan must correspond to the rated voltage on the motor nameplate and conform to the National Electric Code and local restrictions.
- Connect the fan section metal frame to the building electrical ground.
- A door electrical interlock is not provided as standard.
- Thermal motor protection is external to the unit.

Locate electrical conduit entrances for units above the bottom of the unit, high enough to clear components inside, but below the bottom of the fan motor junction box. See Figure 22.

Figure 22: Electrical conduit location



⚠ CAUTION

The base section of each cabinet has a drip pan installed below every panel that drains to the outside frame trough. Any holes cut through the bottom of the unit must also penetrate the drip pan. If holes are cut in the drip pan, seal them to prevent moisture leakage.

⚠ ATTENTION

Chaque cabinet est muni d'une base avec une panne d'égouttement installée en-dessous de chaque panneau qui évacuera l'eau vers la gouttière extérieure. Tous les trous percés au bas de l'unité doivent pénétrer la panne d'égouttement. S'il y a des trous dans la panne d'égouttement, les sceller pour empêcher les fuites d'eau.

Operation Guidelines

Startup Checks

When performing startup and service, always take thorough safety precautions. Only trained, experienced personnel should perform these functions.

⚠ WARNING

ROTATING FAN
Can cause severe injury or death. Before servicing fans, lockout and tag out power.

⚠ AVERTISSEMENT

VENTILATEUR EN ROTATION
Peut causer des blessures sévères ou même la mort. Avant d'effectuer l'entretien des ventilateurs, bloquer et couper la tension.

⚠ WARNING

FIRE/ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD.
Can cause property damage, personal injury or death. Wire fan power supply and ground motor frame in accordance with local electric codes.

⚠ AVERTISSEMENT

Risques d´incendie et d'électrocution pouvant causer des dommages matériels, des blessures et même la mort. L'alimentation électrique du moteur du ventilateur de même que la mise à la terre du chàssis du moteur doivent être faits conformément aux codes d'nstallations électriques en vigueur.

⚠ WARNING

Fan motor requires overload protection.
Failure to provide motor overload protection can result in fire, property damage, electric shock, personal injury, or death. Connect motor to an overload protective device rated in compliance with local electric codes.

⚠ AVERTISSEMENT

Risques d'incendie et d'électrocution pouvant causer des dommages matériels, des blessures et même la mort. Connecter au moteur du ventilateur électrique un dispositif de protection contre les surcharges conforme aux codes d'installations électriques en vigueur.

⚠ CAUTION

DO NOT OVERHEAT FAN MOTOR
High air temperatures in the fan section can cause the fan motor to burnout. On draw-through air handlers or air handlers with the fan section down the air stream from the heating section, the discharge air temperature of the heating section must not exceed 104°F (40°C).

⚠ ATTENTION

Risques de dommages dans le moteur du ventilateur électrique. Si la température de l'air a proximité du ventilateurest élevée, le moteurdu ventilateur électrique peut chauffer et brûler. Sur les transmetteurs d'air à circulation transversale ou les transmetteurs dont le ventilateur est en aval de l'unité de chauffage, régler la température de l'air sortant de l'unité de chauffage à 40°C (104°F).

Before starting the unit:

Before entering fan section, make sure that fan electrical power source is disconnected and locked in the OFF position.

1. Check that the unit is completely and properly installed with ductwork connected.
2. Check that all construction debris is removed and filters are clean.
3. Check that all electrical work is complete and properly terminated.
4. Check that all electrical connections are tight and that the proper voltage is connected. Phase imbalance must not exceed 2%.
5. Check that ball bearings on the fan shaft and motor are prelubricated and do not need grease before startup.
6. Check tightness of setscrews in bearings and fan wheel(s). If retightening is needed, position the fan wheel(s) per Table 2 or Table 3 on page 15. Torque set screws per Table 6 on page 16.

⚠ CAUTION

Equipment damage due to loose fasteners represents improper start-up and equipment abuse. It is not covered by the warranty.

⚠ ADVERTISSEMENT

Les dommages dus à des attaches installées de façon inappropriée représentent un démarrage inadéquat et un abus d'équipement. Ceci n'est pas couvert par la garantie.

7 Check alignment of fan and motor sheaves and belt tension. Adjust if necessary. Check tightness of sheave setscrews and/or capscrews. See Figure 35 and Figure 36 on page 24.

8 Leak test the thermal system to verify that connections are tight.

9 Check that the condensate drain is trapped.

10 Rotate the shaft by hand to be sure it is free.

Fan startup:

Start and run fan. Observe the rotation. If the fan operates backward, reverse two legs of the three-phase supply power.

Note – Variable pitch fan drives usually are provided for operation in the mid-speed adjustment range. However, the drives usually ship with the adjustment opened up for minimum fan speed. Adjust the drives for the proper airflow. See "Fan Drive Adjustments" on page 20.

After the first 48 hours of operation:

1 Disconnect and lock electrical power source.

2 Check tightness of all bearing, wheel, and sheave setscrews (or capscrews). See Table 6.

3 Recheck belt tension and adjust if necessary. Belts tensioned sufficiently to slip one to two seconds at startup will perform satisfactorily, extending life and reducing vibration. If retensioning is necessary, be certain to retain sheave alignment.

Fan Wheel Alignment

Figure 23: Wheel-to-inlet funnel relationship—airfoil type f an wheels (housed)

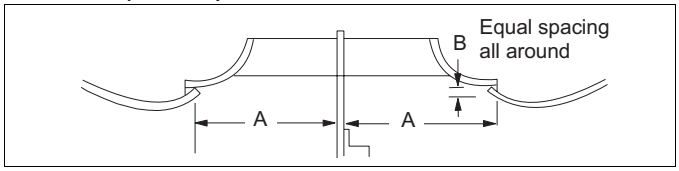


Table 2: Wheel-to-inlet funnel relationship—airfoil type

Airfoil									
Unit sizes 003 to 035					Unit sizes 040 to 090				
Dia.	A (in)	A (mm)	B (in)	B (mm)	Dia.	A (in)	A (mm)	A (in)	B (mm)
13.22	4.56	116	0.21	5.33	20.00	7.19	183	0.31	7.87
14.56	5.06	129	0.21	5.33	22.25	7.69	195	0.33	8.38
16.18	5.62	143	0.21	5.33	24.50	8.56	217	0.31	7.87
17.69	6.90	175	0.22	5.59	27.00	9.47	241	0.63	16.00
21.56	7.59	193	0.24	6.10	30.00	10.47	266	0.39	9.91
24.00	8.45	215	0.23	5.84	33.00	11.75	298	0.38	9.65
					36.50	12.78	325	0.38	9.65
					40.25	14.31	363	0.50	12.70

Notes:
1. To obtain rated air performance, dimensional relationship must be held.
2. To obtain dimension A, loosen setscrews in wheel hub(s), shifting wheel(s) axially as needed, and retightening setscrews.
3. To obtain dimension B, loosen screw and washer fasteners around periphery of funnel(s), shifting funnel radially as required, and re-torquing fasteners.

Figure 24: Wheel-to-inlet funnel relationship—forward curved type fan wheels

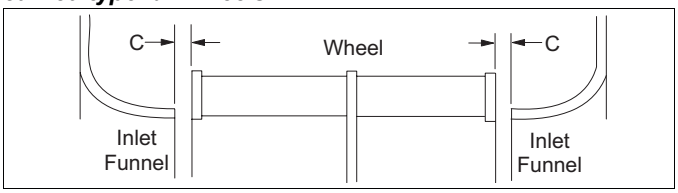


Table 3: Wheel-to-inlet funnel relationship—forward curved type fan wheels

Forward curved					
Unit sizes 003 to 035			Unit sizes 040 to 090		
Diameter \(in)	C (in)	C (mm)	Diameter (in)	C (in)	C (mm)
9 x 4	0.25	6.35	20 (Class 1 & 2)	0.24	6.10
9 x 7	0.13	3.30	22.38 (Class 1 & 2)	0.41	10.41
9 x 9	0.25	6.35	25 (Class 1 & 2)	0.47	11.94
10	0.22	5.59	27.62 (Class 1 & 2)	0.47	11.94
12	0.35	8.89	30 (Class 1 & 2)	0.47	11.94
15	0.44	11.18	33 (Class 1 & 2)	0.50	12.70
18	0.25	6.35	36 (Class 1 & 2)	0.75	19.05
20 (Class 1 & 2)	0.73	8.54			
22 1/2 (Class 1 & 2)	0.59	14.99			
24 1/2 (Class 1 & 2)	0.56	14.22			

Notes:
1. To obtain rated air performance, dimensional relationship must be held.
2. Adjust dimension C by loosening wheel hub set screws, shifting wheel(s) axially as needed, and retightening set screws.

Figure 25: Wheel-to-inlet funnel relationship—plenum fans

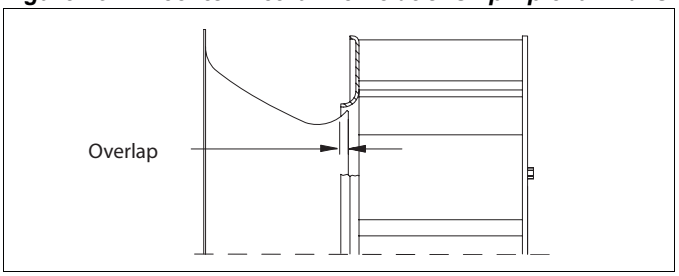


Table 4: Wheel-to-inlet funnel relationship—plenum fans

Wheel—funnel overlap	
Size	**Overlap**
13.5	.120
15	.190
16.5	.250
18.25	.310
20	.380
22.25	.440
24.5	.500
27	.560
30	.620
33	.750
36.5	.810
40.25	.880
44.5	.940
49	1.000
54.25	1.060
60	1.120

Figure 26: Wheel-to-inlet funnel relationship—inline fans

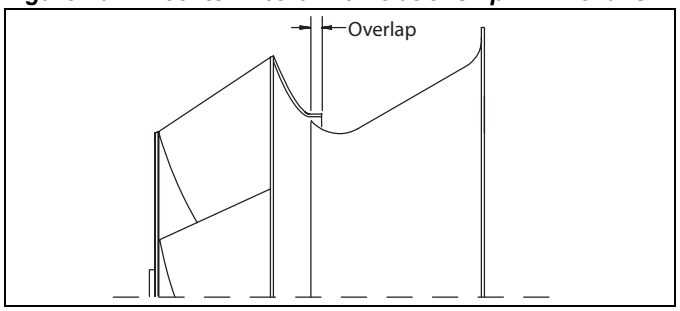


Table 5: Wheel-to-inlet funnel relationship—inline fans

Wheel—funnel overlap	
Size	**Overlap**
150	.375
165	.438
182	.562
200	.625
222	.688
245	.750
270	.812
300	.875
330	1.000
365	1.125
402	1.250
445	1.375

Table 6: Bearing collar and wheel hub set screw torque

set screw	Minimum torque	
Diameter (in)	**ft/lbs**	**kg/m.**
1/4	5.5	.76
1/16	10.5	1.45
3/8	19.0	2.63
7/16	29.0	4.01
1/2	42.0	5.81
5/8	92.0	12.72

Operating Limits

Do not exceed the operating limits in Table 7. A fan wheel operated beyond the rpm and temperature limits shown can suffer permanent distortion or fracture. The resulting unbalance can cause severe unit vibration.

Table 7: Unit sizes 003 to 035

Fan operating limits										
Forward curved—housed										
Diameter	9 × 4	9 × 7	9 × 9	10.62	12.62	15	18	20	22.25	24.50
Maximum rpm Class I	N/A	2189	2223	1934	1614	1328	1155	1050	944	858
Maximum rpm Class II	2244	2854	2896	2518	2091	1725	1450	1200	1030	910
Airfoil—housed										
Diameter	13.22	14.56	16.19	19.69	21.56	24.00				
Maximum rpm Class I	3000	3000	2300	2000	1700	1500				
Maximum rpm Class II	4335	3918	3457	2858	2427	2255				

Figure 27: Torque for FC variable inlet vanes (in–lb)

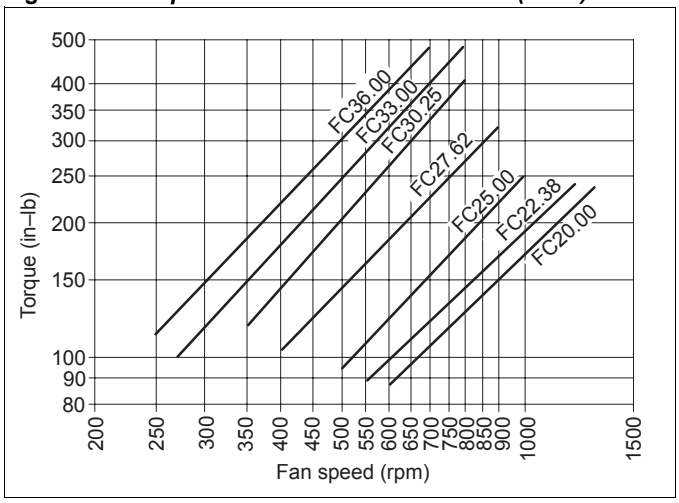


Figure 28: Torque for AF variable inlet vanes (in–lb)

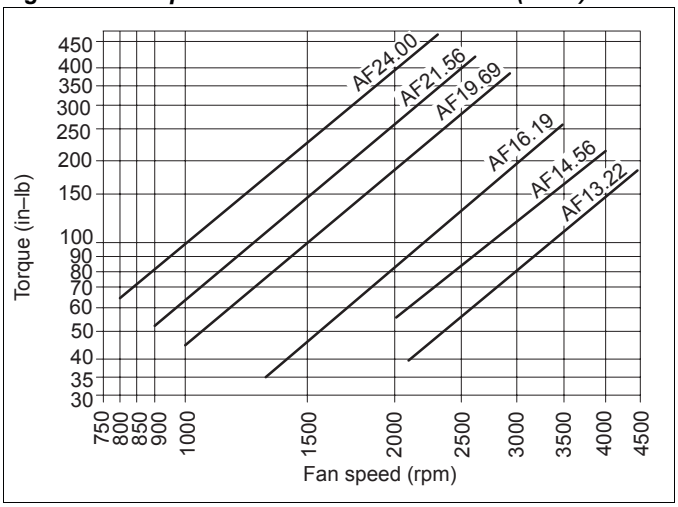


Table 8: Unit sizes 040–090

Fan operating limits							
Forward curved—housed							
Diameter	20	22.38	25	27.62	30.25	33	36
Maximum rpm Class I	1010	930	790	690	650	600	560
Maximum rpm Class II	1281	1178	1011	910	835	763	715
Airfoil—housed							
Diameter	20	22.25	24.5	27	30	33	36.5
Maximum rpm Class I	2077	1875	1691	1479	1328	1209	1073
Maximum rpm Class II	2703	2413	2199	1928	1730	1579	1401

Figure 29: Torque for FC variable inlet vanes (in–lb)

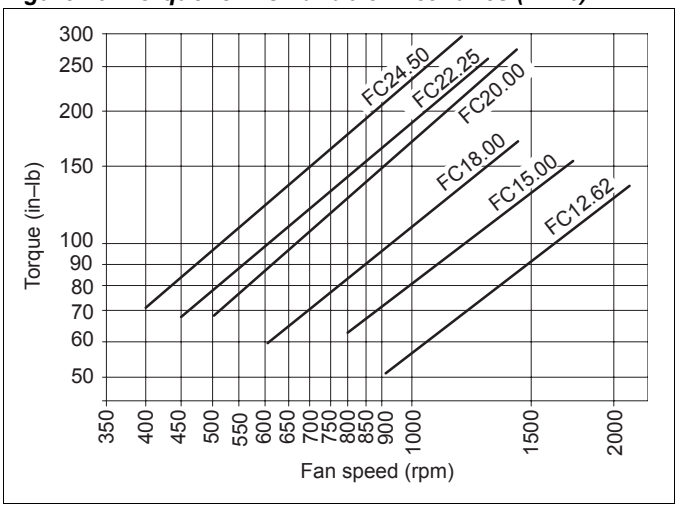


Figure 30: Torque for AF variable inlet vanes (in–lb)

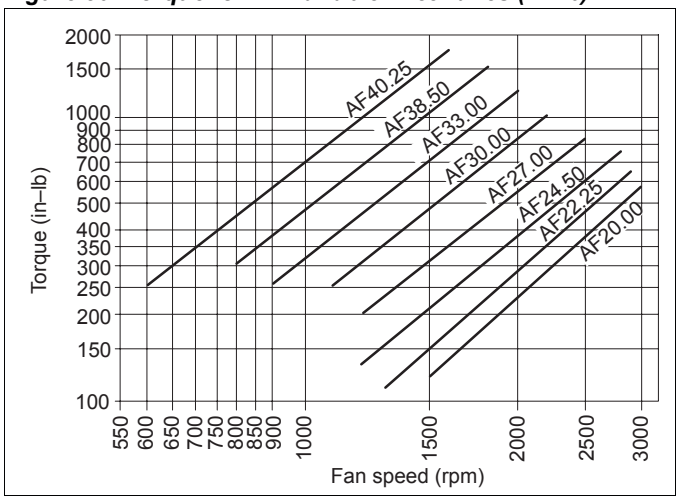
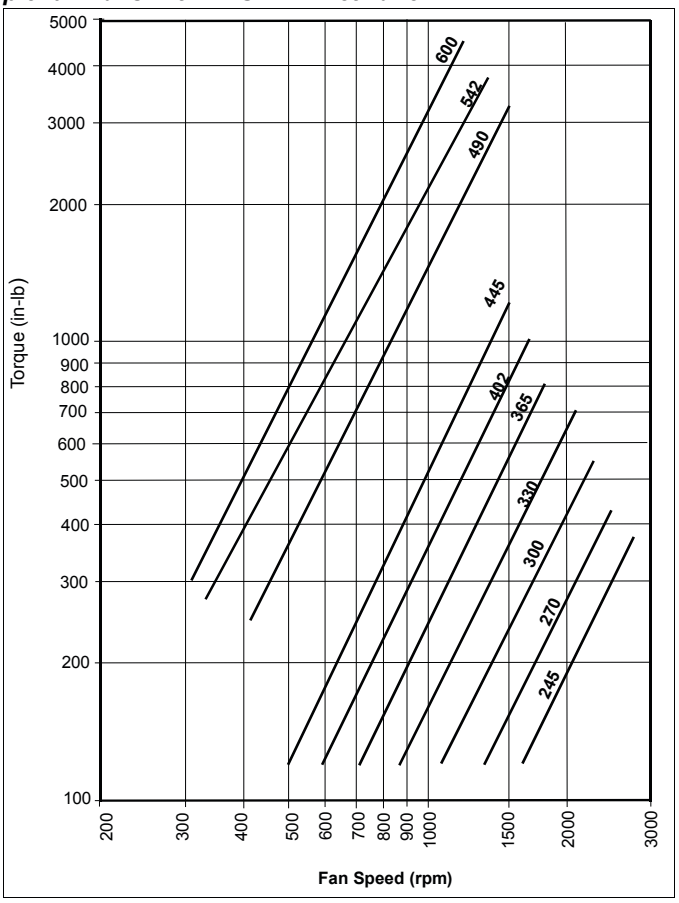


Table 9: Operating limits—plenum fans

Fan operating limits																
Plenum fans																
Diameter	13.5	15	16.5	18.25	20	22.25	24.5	27	30	33	36.5	40.25	44.50	49	54.25	60
Maximum rpm Class I	2895	2589	2376	2256	2077	1875	1691	1479	1328	1209	1073	972	882	799	725	651
Maximum rpm Class II	3786	3384	3100	2959	2703	2413	2199	1928	1730	1579	1401	1264	1150	1043	938	847
Maximum rpm Class III	4000	4000	3887	3735	3409	3065	2780	2423	2182	1984	1756	1598	1447	1314	1178	1071

Figure 31: Torque requirements at 100% WOV for SWSI plenum fans with NESTED inlet vane



Fan Vibration Levels

Each unit as shipped is trim balanced to operate smoothly. To provide satisfactory operation after shipping and installation, use the accepted industry guidelines for field balancing fans. See Table 10.

Table 10: Vibration levels

Fan speed (rpm)	Vibration
800 or less	5 mils maximum displacement
801 or greater	0.20 in/sec. maximum velocity

Note: Excessive vibration from any cause contributes to premature fan and motor bearing failure. Monitor overall vibration levels every six months of operation. An increase in levels is an indication of potential trouble.

Vibration Causes

1. Wheel imbalance
   - **a** Dirt or debris on wheel blades
   - **b** Loose set screws in wheel hub or bearing-to-shaft
   - **c** Wheel distorted from overspeed
2. Bent shaft
3. Drive faulty
   - **a** Variable pitch sheaves—Axial and radial runout of flanges; uneven groove spacing; out of balance. Also similar faults in driven sheave.
   - **b** Bad V-belts; lumpy, or mismatched; belt tension too tight or too loose.
4. Bad bearings, loose bearing hold-down bolts
5. Motor imbalance
6. Fan section not supported evenly on foundation

Table 11: Operating limits—inline fans, twin fans

Fan operating limits												
Inline fans												
Diameter	18.25	20	22.25	24.5	27	30	33	36.5	40.25	44.50	49	54.25
Maximum rpm Class I	2727	2488	2236	2041	1835	1665	1476	1330	1208	1072	973	880
Maximum rpm Class II	3409	3111	2796	2551	2294	2082	1846	1662	1510	1340	1216	1100
Twin fans												
Diameter	9 x 9	10.62	12.62	15	18.12	20						
Maximum rpm	2575	2400	2000	1700	1400	1200						
Maximum HP	10	15	15	30	40	40						

Periodic Service and Maintenance

1 Check all moving parts for wear every six months.

2 Check bearing collar, sheave, and wheel hub setscrews, sheave capscrews, and bearing hold-down bolts for tightness every six months.

Ball Bearing Lubrication

1 Motor bearings—All ball bearings are prelubricated and do not require additional grease at time of installation. However, periodic cleaning out and renewal of grease is necessary. Exercise extreme care to prevent foreign matter from entering the bearing. It also is important to avoid over greasing. Use a high grade, clean mineral grease with the following characteristics:

- Melting point over 302°F (150°C)
- Free from oil and soap separation under operating and storage conditions
- Free of abrasive matter, acid, alkali and moisture

Specific greasing instructions are located on a label attached to the fan section door.

2 Fan shaft bearings—All ball bearings are prelubricated and do not require addition of grease at time of installation. However, periodic renewal of grease is necessary. Bearings are accessible through access door in fan section. Grease fittings are located in front of door opening on drive end of blower section. Apply grease slowly until a very slight bleeding of grease from the seals is noted. Tie hinged door(s) open. **Do not over lubricate.** Wipe off any excess grease to prevent overheating.

The lubrication interval varies with the period of operation and temperature of the ambient air. Use the guidelines in the table below:

Table 12: Lubrication guidelines

Bearing operating temp range			
Temperature	to 130°F (54°C)	to 150°F (66°C)	over 150°F (66°C)
Continuous operation:	6 months	4 months	2 months
12-hr. day operation:	12 months	12 months	6 months

Table 13: Lubricants recommended for fan shaft ball bearings

Manufacturer	Product name	Temp. range	
		°F	°C
Texaco Lubricants Company	Premium RB	–30 to 300	–34 to 149
Keystone Ind. Lubricants	81EP-2	0 to 250	–18 to 121
Mobil Oil Corporation	Mobilith SCH100	–40 to 350	–40 to 177
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.	SRI-2	–20 to 325	–29 to 163
Exxon Company, U.S.A.	Ronex MP	–40 to 300	–40 to 149
Shell Oil Company	Alvania No. 2	–20 to 240	–29 to 116

Note: Temperature ranges over 225°F are shown for lubricants only. High temperature applications are not suitable for standard air handler components.

Fan Drive Adjustments

⚠ WARNING

Before servicing fans, lock out and tag out all power to the unit. Fans or belts can cause severe personal injury or death.

⚠ AVERTISSEMENT

Avant de faire le service sur les ventilateurs,couper et indiquer que le courant est coupé. Les ventilateurs ou les courroies peuvent causer des blessures personnelles graves ou entraîner la mort.

⚠ WARNING

Do not open the hinged access door and screw-fastened access panels while the unit is operating. Moving parts and strong suction forces can cause severe personal injury or death

⚠ AVERTISSEMENT

Ne pas ouvrir les portes d'accès à charnières et les panneaux à vis lorsque l'unité fonctionne. Les pièces mobiles et le niveau de succion peuvent causer des blessures personnelles graves ou même entraîner la mort.

Upon completion of the air balance, replace the variable pitched motor sheave with a properly sized, fixed sheave. A matching fixed sheave provides longer belt and bearing life and minimizes vibration. Initially, it is best to have a variable pitched motor sheave for the purpose of air balancing. Once the balance is achieved, fixed sheaves maintain balancing and alignment more effectively. Replace the adjustable sheaves with fixed sheaves.

With the electrical power disconnected, locked and tagged out, measure the diameter of the V-belt outer surface where it

passes around the sheave (pitch diameter). Calculate fan speed from the motor nameplate rpm.

$$\text{Fan rpm} = \text{motor rpm} \times \frac{\text{Measured diameter at motor sheave}}{\text{Measured diameter at fan sheave}}$$

VM and VP Variable Pitch Key Type Sheaves

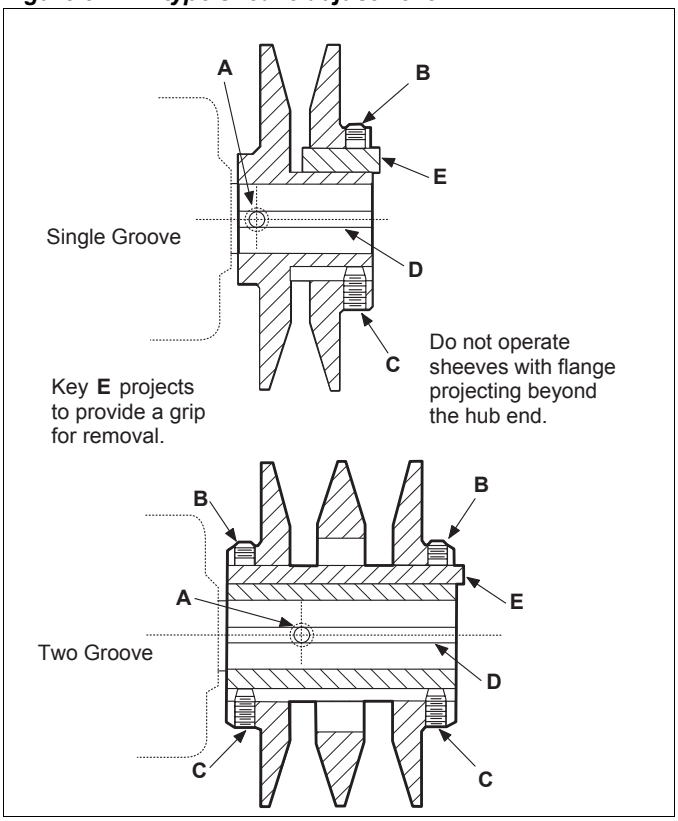
Mounting:

1. Mount all sheaves on the motor or driving shaft with the setscrews **A** toward the motor.
2. Verify that both driving and driven sheaves are in alignment and that shafts are parallel.
3. Fit internal key **D** between sheave and shaft and lock setscrew **A** securely in place.

Adjusting:

1. Loosen setscrews **B** and **C** in moving parts of sheave and pull out external key **E**. (This key projects a small amount to provide a grip for removing.)
2. To adjust sheave pitch diameter for desired speed, open moving parts by half or full turns from closed position. **Do not open more than five full turns for A belts or six full turns for B belts.**
3. Replace external key **E** and securely tighten setscrews **B** over key and setscrews **C** into keyway in fixed half of the sheave.
4. Put on belts and adjust belt tension. **Do not force belts over grooves**. See "Fan Drive Belt Adjustment" on page 24.
5. Make future adjustments by loosening the belt tension and increasing or decreasing the pitch diameter of the sheave by half or full turns as required. Readjust belt tension before starting drive.
6. To provide the same pitch diameter, adjust both halves of the two-groove sheaves by the same number of turns from closed position.
7. Verify that all keys are in place and that all se screws are tight before starting drive. Check setscrews and belt tension after 24 hours service.

Figure 32: VP type sheave adjustment



LVP Variable Speed Sheaves

Mounting:

1. Slide sheave on motor shaft so that the side of the sheave with setscrew **A** is next to the motor when setscrew **A** is in the hub or barrel of the sheave.
2. When setscrew **A** is at an angle in the center flange **B**, mount it away from the motor so that the outer locking ring and flange can be removed to get to the setscrew.
3. To remove the flange and locking ring:
   - **a** Loosen setscrews **D**.
   - **b** Loosen but **do not remove** capscrews **E**.
   - **c** Remove key **F**.

   Note: This key projects a small amount to provide a grip for removing.

   - **d** Rotate the flange counterclockwise until it disengages the threads on the sheave barrel.
4. Verify that the driving and driven sheaves are in alignment and the shafts are parallel. When aligning two-groove sheaves, allow room between the sheave and motor to access capscrews **E**.
5. Insert key **C** between the sheave and the shaft and tighten setscrew **A** securely.
6. If flange and locking ring have been removed, when replacing them make sure that the inner and outer flanges are open from the closed position by the same amount as

the other flange. Determine this by accurately measuring the top width of the grooves.

7 Insert key **F**.

8 Tighten setscrews **D** and capscrews **E**.

9 Put on belts and adjust belt tension. **Do not force belts over grooves.** See "Fan Drive Belt Adjustment" on page 24.

10 Before starting the drive, ensure that all keys are in place and all setscrews and all capscrews are tight. Check and retighten all screws and retension belts after approximately 24 hours of service.

Adjusting:

1 Slack off belt tension if belts have been installed.

2 Loosen setscrews **D**.

3 Loosen but **do not remove** capscrews **E**.

4 Remove key **F**.

Note: This key projects a small amount to provide a grip for removing.

5 Adjust pitch diameter by opening or closing the movable flanges by half or full turns.

Note: Two-groove sheaves are supplied with both grooves set at the same pitch diameter.

To provide the same pitch diameter for satisfactory operation, move both movable flanges the same number of turns. Do not open sheaves more than five turns for **A** belts or six turns for **B** belts.

6 Replace key **F**.

7 Tighten setscrews **D** and capscrews **E**

8 If belts have been installed, readjust belt tension. If belts have not been installed, install them and adjust belt tension. **Do not force belts over grooves.** See "Fan Drive Belt Adjustment" on page 24.

9 Before starting the drive, ensure that all keys are in place and all setscrews and all capscrews are tight. Check and retighten all screws and retension belts after approximately 24 hours of operation.

MVP Variable Speed Sheaves

Mounting:

1 Verify both driving and driven sheaves are in alignment and the shafts are parallel. The centerline of the driving sheave must be in line with the centerline of the driven sheave. See Figure 34.

2 Verify that all setscrews are torqued to the values shown in Table 14 before starting drive. Check setscrew torque and belt tension after 24 hours of service.

Adjusting:

1 Adjust motor base forward to release belt tension. Remove the belts for easier adjustment.

2 Loosen, but do not remove both of the locking setscrews **A** in the outer locking ring by using a hex key or torque wrench with a hex bit.

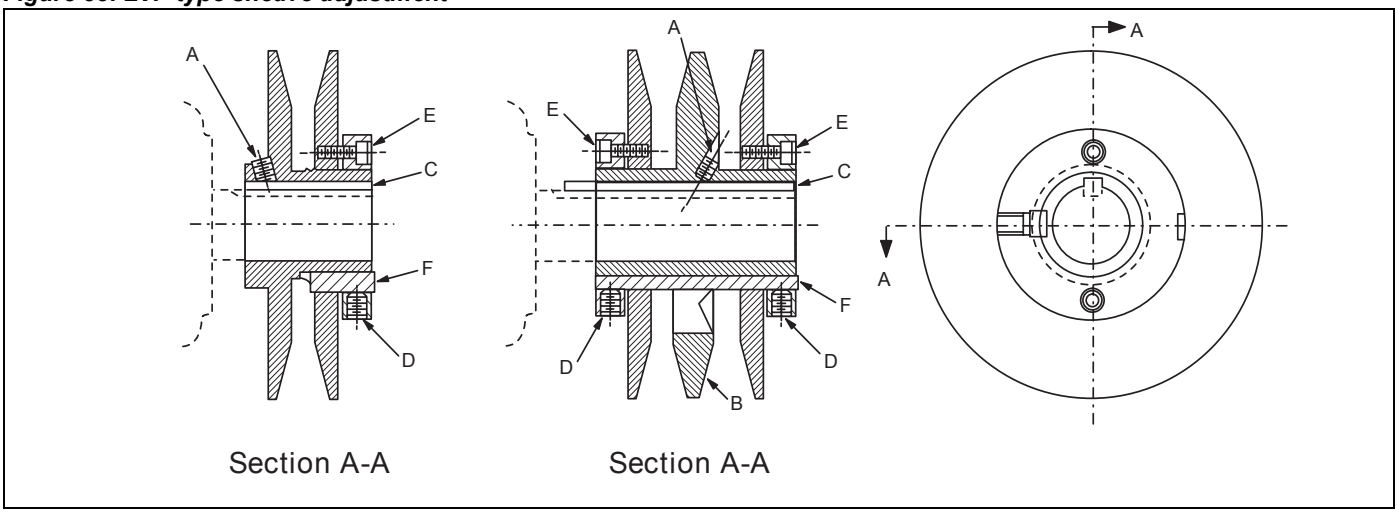
3 Adjust sheave to desired pitch diameter by turning the outer locking ring. Use a spanner wrench or drift inserted into the three holes that are located 120° apart on the ring.

4 Any pitch diameter can be obtained within the sheave range. One complete turn of the outer locking ring changes the pitch diameter 0.233".

5 Do not open sheaves more than the following

- Do not open **B** sheaves more than 4 3/4 turns for the **A** belts or 6 turns for the **B** belts.
- Do not open **C** sheaves more than 9 1/2 turns.
- Do not open **5V** sheaves more than 6 turns.
- Do not open **8V** sheaves more than 8 turns.

Figure 33: LVP type sheave adjustment



6 Tighten BOTH locking screws **A** in the outer locking ring before operating the drive. Use a torque wrench and tighten to the value shown in Table 14.

7 Replace belts and adjust the motor base to tension the belts properly. See Figure 36.

8 Do not loosen any screws other than the two locking screws **A** in the outer locking ring when adjusting the sheave pitch. Do not operate the drive until the locking screws have been set to the torque specifications.

Table 14: Screw torque values

Nominal screw size (dia–-thds/in)	Socket head cap screws		Flat head socket screws	Hollow head set screws only			
				Lengths equal or greater than dia.		For lengths (L)) less than dia.	
	Seating torque		Seating torque	Seating torque	Seating torque	Length (L)	Seating torque
	(in–lbs)	(in–lbs)	(in–lbs)	(in–lbs)	(in–lbs)	(in–lbs)	(in–lbs)
1/4–20NC	150	12.5	100	87	7.3	3/16	50
5/16–11NC	305	25.4	200	165	13.8	1/4	90
3/8–16NC	545	45.4	350	290	24.2	1/4, 5/16	150, 250
1/2–13NC	1300	108.3	N/A	620	51.7	N/A	N/A
5/8–11NC	N/A	N/A	N/A	1225	102.1	N/A	N/A

Figure 34: Sheave adjustment

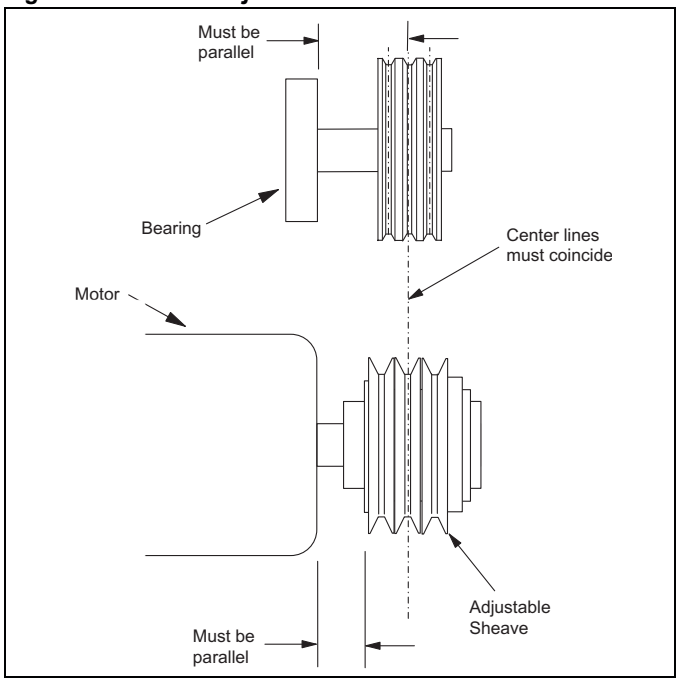
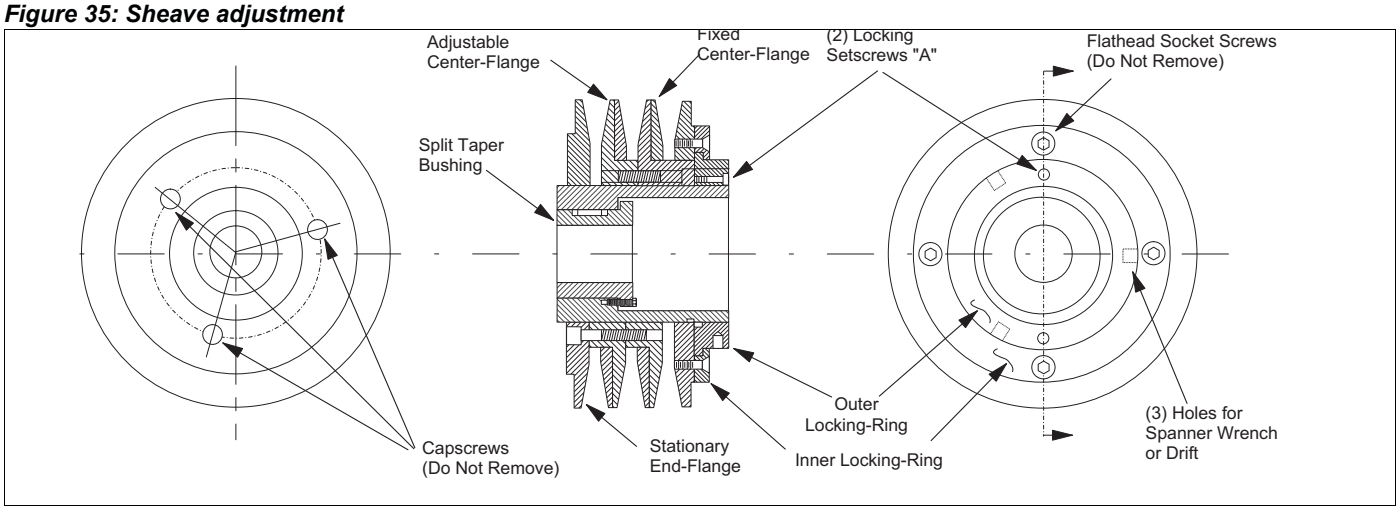


Figure 35: Sheave adjustment



Fan Drive Belt Adjustment

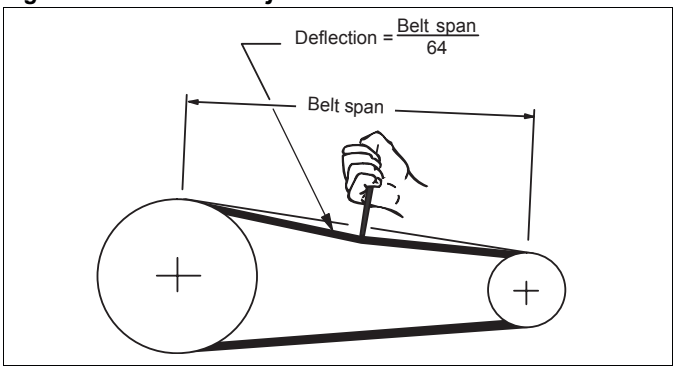
General Rules of Tensioning

1. The ideal tension is the lowest tension at which the belt does not slip under peak load conditions.
2. Check tension frequently during the first 24 to 48 hours of operation.
3. Over tensioning shortens belt and bearing life.
4. Keep belts free from foreign material that can cause slippage.
5. Inspect V-drive on a periodic basis. Adjust tension if the belt is slipping. Do not apply belt dressing. This can damage the belt and cause early failure.

Tension Measurement Procedure

1. Measure the belt span. See Figure 36.
2. Place belt tension checker squarely on one belt at the center of the belt span. Apply force to the checker, perpendicular to the belt span, until the belt deflection equals belt span distance divided by 64. Determine the force applied while in this position.
3. Compare this force to the values in Table 15.

Figure 36: Drive belt adjustment



⚠ WARNING

Moving belt and fan can cause severe personal injury or death. During installation and filter maintenance:

- Verify that the belt and fan guards on plenum fan units are always in place.
- Lock and tag out fans to prevent accidental start up.
- Do not enter the filter compartment until the fan is completely stopped.
- Use approved equipment for reaching filters located above normal reach. Do not step on filter frames or unit components.
- Floor surfaces must be dry and free of oil or grease.

⚠ WARNING

Pendant l'installation et où l'entretien des filtres, une courroie en mouvement ou un ventilateur en opération peuvent causer des blessures graves où même causer la mort.

- S'assurer que les gardes de courroie et de ventilateur sont toujours en place.
- Verouiller les démarreurs des ventilateurs et afficher un avis de mise-en-garde afin de prévenir tout accident ou démarrage.
- Attendre que le ventilateur soit complètement arrêté avant d'entrer dans l'unité.
- Utiliser seulement des équipements approuvé pour joindre les bancs de filtres; ne pas mettre soit sur les cadres des filtres ou même sur toutes composantes de l'unité.
- La surface des planchers doit être sec et libre de toute trace d'huile et où de graisse.

Table 15: Belt deflection force (per Browning specifications)

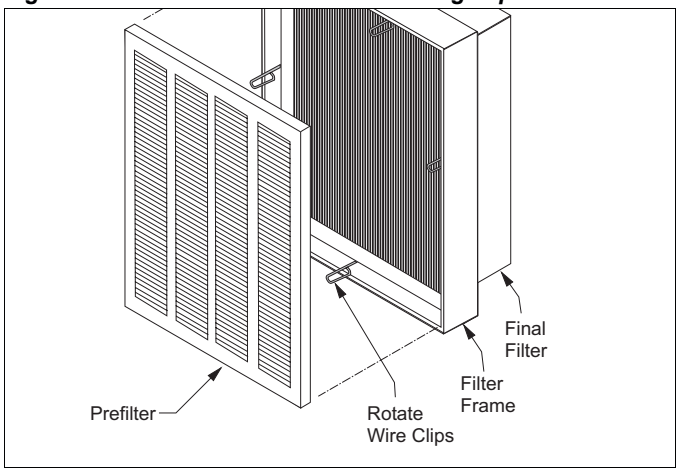
Cross section	Sheave diameter (in)		Deflection force (lbs)			
	Smallest sheave diameter range	rpm range	Cross section A, B, 5V		Cross section AX, BX, 5VX	
			Used belt	New belt	Used belt	New belt
A, AX	3.0 to 3.6	1000 to 2500	3.7	5.5	4.1	6.1
		2501 to 4000	2.8	4.2	3.4	5.0
	3.8 to 4.8	100 to 2500	4.5	6.8	5.0	7.4
		2501 to 4000	3.8	5.7	4.3	6.4
	5.0 to 7.0	1000 to 2500	5.4	8.0	5.7	9.4
		2501 to 4000	4.7	7.0	5.1	7.6
B, BX	3.4 to 4.2	850 to 2500			4.9	7.2
		2501 to 4000			4.2	6.2
	4.4 to 5.6	860 to 2500	5.3	7.9	7.1	10.5
		2501 to 4000	4.5	6.7	7.1	9.1
	5.8 to 8.6	860 to 2500	6.3	9.4	8.5	12.6
		250 to -4000	6.0	8.9	7.3	10.9
5V, 5VX	4.4-6.7	500-1749			10.2	15.2
		1750-3000			8.8	13.2
		3001-4000			5.6	8.5
	7.1-10.9	500-1740	12.7	18.9	14.8	22.1
		1741-3000	11.2	16.7	13.7	20.1
	11.8-16.0	500-1740	15.5	23.4	17.1	25.5
		1741-3000	14.6	21.8	16.8	25.0

Front Load Filter Option

Front loaded filter options require that the filters be removed and replaced from inside the unit.

To remove filters, rotate the wire clips. This releases both the prefilter and the final filter. When installing clean filters, check to verify the filters are fully seated in the frame. See Figure 37.

Figure 37: Frame and filters with holding clips



Filter Gauges

Filter gauges indicate pressure drop for installed filters.

Table 16 shows the typical filter pressure drop for clean filters at rated air flow. The tables also show a final pressure drop for front loaded filters.

Where a single filter gauge is used, the prefilters can be removed to check the pressure drop of the final filters.

Figure 38: Filter gauge

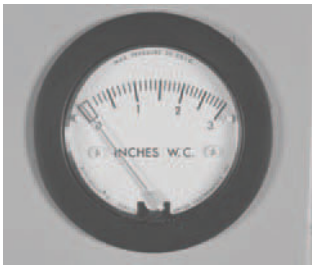


Table 16: Filter pressure drops

Bag filters—DriPak 2000				
Efficiency	45%	65%	85%	95%
Rated velocity (fpm)	625	500	500	500
Initial pressure drop	.20–.26	.21–30	.34–.48	.50–.70
Initial pressure drop	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Cartridge filters—Varicel II MH, 4.25" deep				
Efficiency	65%	85%	95%	Efficiency
Rated velocity (fpm)	500	500	500	Rated velocity (fpm)
Initial pressure drop	.43	.61	.70	Initial pressure drop
Final pressure drop	1.5	1.5	1.5	Final pressure drop
Cartridge filters—Varicel SH, 12" deep				
Efficiency		70%		
Rated velocity (fpm)		500		
Initial pressure drop		.39		
Final pressure drop		1.2		
Pleated panel filters				
Type	Perfect pleat			AMAir 300 4"
Efficiency	30%			30%
Rated Velocity (fpm)	500			625
Initial Pressure Drop	.36			.36
Final Pressure Drop	1.0			1.0
5700 filters				
Efficiency	N/A			
Rated velocity (fpm)	500			
Initial pressure drop	.25			
Final pressure drop	1.0			
Pleated 62 Plus filters				
Size	2"	4"		
Efficiency	70%	70%		
Initial pressure drop	.42	.37		
Final pressure drop	1.0	1.0		

Maintaining the Coil

1. The coil must be clean to obtain maximum performance. Check once a year under normal operating conditions and, if dirty, brush or vacuum clean. Use a chemical coil cleaner on multiple row coils. Read and follow the chemical cleaner's instructions as some cleaners may contain harsh chemicals. Take care not to damage fins while cleaning. **CAUTION—Fin edges are sharp.**
2. Drain pans in any air conditioning unit may have some moisture. Algae, etc., can grow due to airborne spores and bacteria. Periodic cleaning is necessary to prevent this buildup from plugging the drain and causing the drain pan to overflow. Also, keep the drain pans clean to prevent the spread of disease. Cleaning should be performed by qualified personnel.
3. Dirt and lint can clog the condensate drain, especially with dirty filters. Inspect twice a year to help avoid overflow.

Winterizing Water Coils

Coils can freeze due to air stratification or failure of outdoor air dampers and/or preheat controls. Do not depend on routine draining of water cooling coils for winter shutdown as insurance against freeze-up. Severe coil damage can result. Drain all coils as thoroughly as possible and then treat in the following manner.

- Fill each coil independently with an antifreeze solution using a small circulating pump and again thoroughly drain.
- Check freezing point of antifreeze before proceeding to next coil. Due to a small amount of water always remaining in each coil, there is a diluting effect. The small amount of antifreeze solution remaining in the coil must always be concentrated enough to prevent freeze-up.

Note – Carefully read instructions for mixing antifreeze solution used. Some products have a higher freezing point in their natural state when mixed with water. **McQuay International is not responsible for the freezing of coils.**

⚠ WARNING

Mold can cause personal injury. Clean drain pan regularly so mold does not develop.

⚠ AVERTISSEMENT

La moisissure présente un danger respiratoire. Pour éviter la moisissure, nettoyer régulièrement le bassin de drainage.

Removing and Replacing Components

⚠ WARNING

Before removing any component, lock out and tag out all power to the unit. Fans and belts can cause severe personal injury or death.

⚠ AVERTISSEMENT

Avant d'enlever toute composante, couper et indiquer que l'alimentation électrique à l'unité est coupée. Les ventilateurs et les courroies peuvent entraîner des blessures personelles graves ou même la mort.

See "Access Doors and Panels" on page 5 for instructions on removing panels and opening fan access doors to remove or replace components.

Removing the Fan Section

The fan shaft, motor, and any drive components can be removed and replaced through the access door opening. If required, the side panel can be removed for additional access.

If fan replacement is required, the entire fan assembly can be pulled out the side of the cabinet. The fan assembly includes the fan housing, the bearing support, and the fan base.

To remove the fan assembly:

1. Remove the side panels and any intermediate supports (follow instructions for side panel removal)
2. Once the panels and any intermediate supports are removed, disconnect the neoprene bulk head seal that is attached to the fan discharge
3. Remove the four discharge angles that hold the neoprene canvas in place around the discharge opening
4. Disconnect the fan sled from each of the corner mounts and pull the entire assembly out the side of the unit
5. After the fan sled is out, loosen the fan bearings and pull out the shaft
6. Disconnect the fan housing from the fan sled, and bearing support by removing the attaching bolts
7. Replace the new fan, reconnect the shaft and bearings and put the fan assembly in the cabinet.
8. Replace panels and fasteners.

Removing and Replacing the Coil

Removing Single Coils

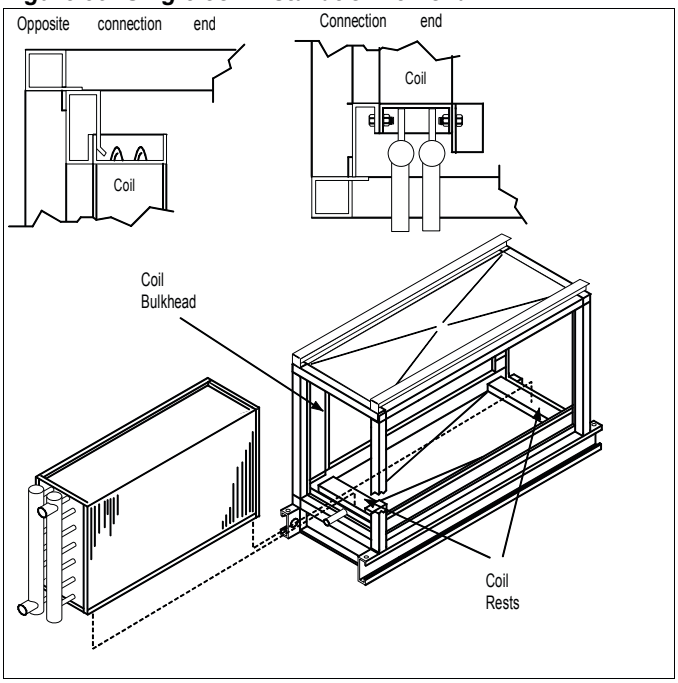
Note – Single coils are bolted to the unit on the connection end. The connection end is held in place with a clamp. See Figure 39.

1. Disconnect all piping and remove the brass plugs for the vents and drains located in the connections.
2. Remove all screws and remove the access panel.
3. Remove the screws holding the coil in place
4. Lift and pull the coil out the side.

Installing Single Coils

1. Slide the coil through the opening in the coil section onto the bottom coil rests.
2. To prevent any air bypass around the coil, place coils up against the coil bulkheads. See Figure 39.
3. Once the coil is in place, fasten the coil to the section.
4. Caulk the seams between the coil casings and bulkheads. See Figure 39.
5. If this is an additional coil being installed and not a replacement, locate the coil supply and return connections dimensionally. Carefully drill holes in the end panels of the unit.
6. Remove the brass plugs for the vents and drains on the connections.
7. Slip the panel over the connections.
8. Replace the brass plugs and panel fasteners.

Figure 39: Single coil installation/removal



Removing Stacked Coils

Note – Top and bottom stacked coils are held together with steel plate and screws on one side and drain trough and screws on the other side. Remove the plate and trough before removing the coils. The coils cannot be removed attached together.

1. Disconnect all piping and remove the brass plugs for the vents and drains located in the connections.
2. Remove all screws and remove the access panel.
3. Remove the bolts holding the coil in place and then lift and pull out the coil from the side.
4. Remove the steel plate and the drain trough that hold the coils together.
5. Remove the bolts on both ends of the top coil holding it in place and then lift and slide the coil out.
6. Remove the bolts on both ends of the bottom coil holding it in place and then lift and slide the coil out.

Installing Stacked Coils

1. Slide the bottom coil through the opening in the coil section onto the bottom coil rests.
2. Place the coil up against the coil bulkheads to prevent any air bypass around the coil.
3. Once the coil is in place, bolt the coil to the section.
4. Caulk the mounting surface of the steel plate and install the plate on the coils.
5. Caulk the mounting surface of the drain trough and install the drain trough on the coils.
6. Caulk the seams between the coil casings and blockoffs.

7 Connect all piping and install the brass plugs for the vents and drains located in the connections.

8 Install the access panel.

Removing and Installing Staggered Coils

Staggered coils have two banks of coils positioned a few inches apart in the direction of airflow. Both coils are secured to the unit on the connection and opposite connection end of the unit.

1 Disconnect all piping and remove the brass plugs for the vents and drains located in the connections.

2 To access bolts holding the coils in place, remove the panels on both the connection and opposite connection end of the coil section.

3 Each coil is held in place with bolts located in the corners of the coil side plates. Remove the bolts and then lift and pull the coil out the side.

4 The bottom coil is fastened to the air block off plate. Remove the screws attaching this plate to the coil.

5 Once the fasteners holding the coil in place are removed, pull out the coil from either side of the unit.

6 Install the coils in reverse order of removal.

Warranty

Consult your local McQuay Representative for warranty details. Refer to Form 933-43285Y. To find your local McQuay Representative, go to www.mcquay.com.

Warranty Return Material Procedure

Defective material may not be returned without permission of authorized factory service personnel of McQuay International in Minneapolis, Minnesota, (763) 553-5330. A “Return Goods” tag must be included with the returned material. Enter the required information to expedite handling and prompt issuance of credits. All parts must be returned to the appropriate McQuay facility, designated on the “Return Goods” tag. Transportation charges must be prepaid.

The return of the part does not constitute an order for replacement. Therefore, a purchase order must be entered through the nearest McQuay representative. The order should include part number, model number, and serial number of the unit involved.

Credit will be issued on customer's purchase order following an inspection of the return part and upon determination that the failure is due to faulty material or workmanship during the warranty period.

Replacement Parts

When writing to McQuay for service or replacement parts, refer to the model number and serial number of the unit stamped on the serial plate attached to the unit. If replacement parts are required, mention the date of installation of the unit and date of failure, along with an explanation of the malfunctions and a description of the replacement parts required.

McQuay Training and Development

Now that you have made an investment in modern, efficient McQuay equipment, its care should be a high priority. For training information on all McQuay HVAC products, please visit us at www.mcquay.com and click on training, or call 540-248-9646 and ask for the Training Department.

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