

# Tranquility® 27 Split (TTS) Series



## Indoor Split Geothermal Heat Pump

## Installation, Operation & Maintenance Instructions

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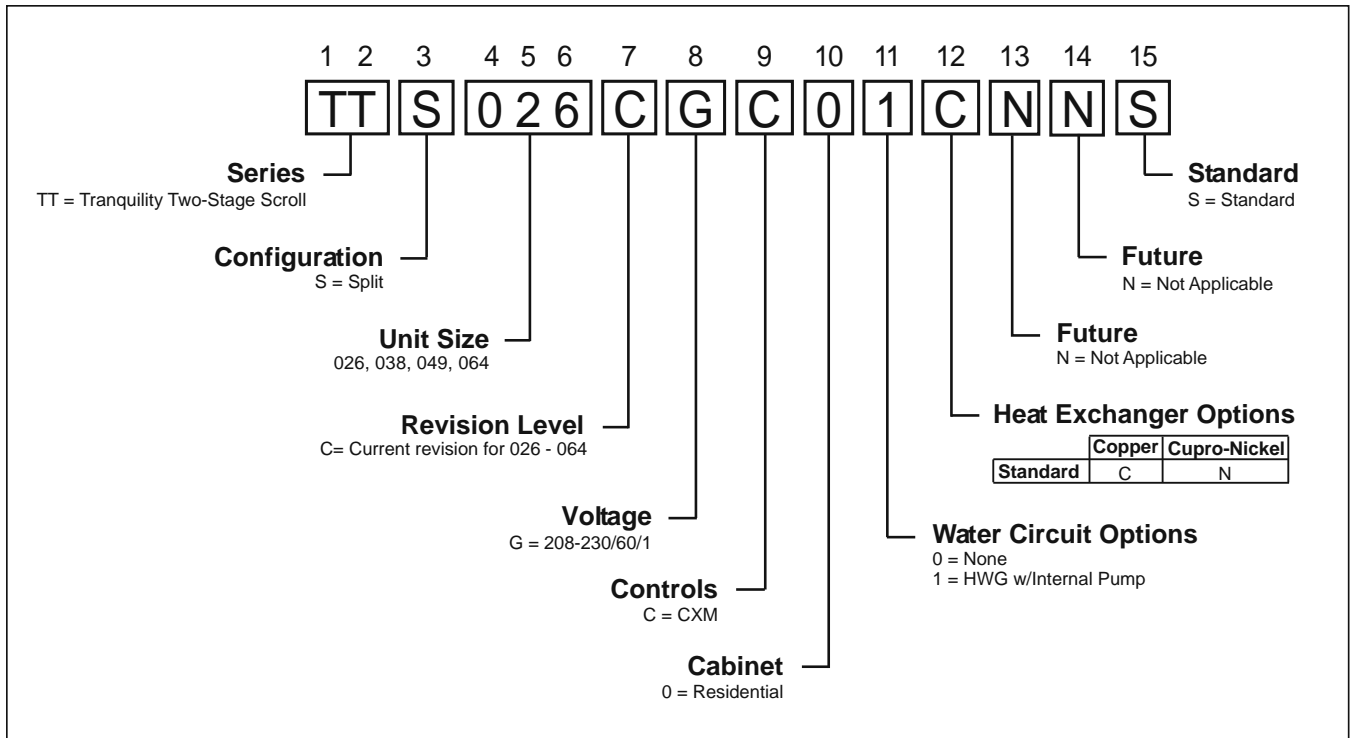


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## Model Nomenclature: for Indoor Split Series



*NOTE: Above model nomenclature is a general reference. Consult individual specification catalogs for detailed information.*

## Safety

### Safety

Warnings, cautions and notices appear throughout this manual. Read these items carefully before attempting any installation, service, or troubleshooting of the equipment.

**DANGER:** Indicates an immediate hazardous situation, which if not avoided will result in death or serious injury. DANGER labels on unit access panels must be observed.

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

**CAUTION:** Indicates a potentially hazardous situation or an unsafe practice, which if not avoided could result in minor or moderate injury or product or property damage.

**NOTICE:** Notification of installation, operation or maintenance information, which is important, but which is not hazard-related.

### ⚠ WARNING! ⚠

**WARNING!** To avoid the release of refrigerant into the atmosphere, the refrigerant circuit of this unit must be serviced only by technicians who meet local, state, and federal proficiency requirements.

### ⚠ WARNING! ⚠

**WARNING!** The EarthPure® Application and Service Manual should be read and understood before attempting to service refrigerant circuits with HFC-410A.

### ⚠ WARNING! ⚠

**WARNING!** All refrigerant discharged from this unit must be recovered **WITHOUT EXCEPTION**. Technicians must follow industry accepted guidelines and all local, state, and federal statutes for the recovery and disposal of refrigerants. If a compressor is removed from this unit, refrigerant circuit oil will remain in the compressor. To avoid leakage of compressor oil, refrigerant lines of the compressor must be sealed after it is removed.

### ⚠ CAUTION! ⚠

**CAUTION!** To avoid equipment damage, **DO NOT** use these units as a source of heating or cooling during the construction process. The mechanical components and filters will quickly become clogged with construction dirt and debris, which may cause system damage.

## General Information

### Inspection

Upon receipt of the equipment, carefully check the shipment against the bill of lading. Make sure all units have been received. Inspect the packaging of each unit, and inspect each unit for damage. Insure that the carrier makes proper notation of any shortages or damage on all copies of the freight bill and completes a common carrier inspection report. Concealed damage not discovered during unloading must be reported to the carrier within 15 days of receipt of shipment. If not filed within 15 days, the freight company can deny the claim without recourse. Note: It is the responsibility of the purchaser to file all necessary claims with the carrier. Notify your equipment supplier of all damage within fifteen (15) days of shipment.

### Storage

Equipment should be stored in its original packaging in a clean, dry area. Store units in an upright position at all times. Stack units a maximum of 3 units high.

### Unit Protection

Cover units on the job site with either the original packaging or an equivalent protective covering. Cap the open ends of pipes stored on the job site. In areas where painting, plastering, and/or spraying has not been completed, all due precautions must be taken to avoid physical damage to the units and contamination by foreign material. Physical damage and contamination may prevent proper start-up and may result in costly equipment clean-up.

Examine all pipes, fittings, and valves before installing any of the system components. Remove any dirt or debris found in or on these components.

### Pre-Installation

Installation, Operation, and Maintenance instructions are provided with each unit. Horizontal equipment is designed for installation above false ceiling or in a ceiling plenum. Other unit configurations are typically installed in a mechanical room. The installation site chosen should include adequate service clearance around the unit. Before unit start-up, read all manuals and become familiar with the unit and its operation. Thoroughly check the system before operation.

### Prepare units for installation as follows:

1. Compare the electrical data on the unit nameplate with ordering and shipping information to verify that the correct unit has been shipped.
2. Keep the cabinet covered with the original packaging until installation is complete and all plastering, painting, etc. is finished.
3. Verify refrigerant tubing is free of kinks or dents and that it does not touch other unit components.
4. Inspect all electrical connections. Connections must be clean and tight at the terminals.
5. Locate and verify any hot water generator (HWG) or other accessory kit located in the compressor section.

### ⚠ CAUTION! ⚠

**CAUTION! DO NOT** store or install units in corrosive environments or in locations subject to temperature or humidity extremes (e.g., attics, garages, rooftops, etc.). Corrosive conditions and high temperature or humidity can significantly reduce performance, reliability, and service life. Always move and store units in an upright position. Tilting units on their sides may cause equipment damage.

### ⚠ CAUTION! ⚠

**CAUTION! CUT HAZARD** - Failure to follow this caution may result in personal injury. Sheet metal parts may have sharp edges or burrs. Use care and wear appropriate protective clothing, safety glasses and gloves when handling parts and servicing heat pumps.

## Equipment Selection

The installation of geothermal heat pump units and all associated components, parts, and accessories which make up the installation shall be in accordance with the regulations of ALL authorities having jurisdiction and MUST conform to all applicable codes. It is the responsibility of the installing contractor to determine and comply with ALL applicable codes and regulations.

### General

Proper indoor coil selection is critical to system efficiency. Using an older-model coil can affect efficiency and may not provide the customer with rated or advertised EER and COP. Coil design and technology have dramatically improved operating efficiency and capacity in the past 20 years. Homeowners using an older coil are not reaping these cost savings and comfort benefits. NEVER MATCH AN R-22 INDOOR COIL WITH AN HFC-410A COMPRESSOR SECTION.

Newer indoor coils have a larger surface area, enhanced fin design, and grooved tubing. These features provide a larger area for heat transfer, improving efficiency and expanding capacity. Typical older coils may only have one-third to one-half the face area of these redesigned coils.

### Indoor Coil Selection - Tranquility® 27 (TTS)

ClimateMaster split system heat pumps are rated in the AHRI directory with a specific indoor coil match. Tranquility 27 Splits are AHRI rated and listed with Tranquility TAH air handlers and TAC cased coils. Other brands of air handlers may attain proper performance and capacity but will not be AHRI or Energy Star listed so will not qualify for all utility rebates and tax credits, specifically the Federal Energy Tax Credit for Geothermal Property will not be available. Unlisted systems eligibility must be determined by the system installer on a case by case basis. Other brands of air handlers may attain the same AHRI performance providing that the specifications meet or exceed those listed in Tables 1, 1a, 1b or 1c. An ECM motor and TXV is required. Cap tubes and fixed orifices are not acceptable. PSC fans may be used if matched to Table 1c, but will not meet AHRI performance. If using PSC fan, compressor section must be operated as a single stage unit (i.e. wired for either 1st stage or 2nd stage). Without the ability to vary the airflow, supply air temperatures may not be acceptable if the compressor is allowed to change stages when used with a PSC fan motor.

Table 1: Tranquility® 27 Air Handler Matches for AHRI Ratings

Compressor Section	026	038	049	064
Air Handler Model TAH	026	038	049	064
Refrigerant	HFC-410A			
Metering Device	TXV (required)			
Air Coil Type	A	A	A	A
Rows	2	2	2	3
Dimensions	14 x 17	24 x 17	24 x 17	24 x 17
Cabinet Configuration	Upflow/Downflow/Horizontal (Multipoise)			
Fan Motor Type - HP	ECM - 1/2	ECM - 1/2	ECM - 1	ECM - 1

## Equipment Selection

Table 1a: Tranquility® 27 Carrier/Bryant Air Handler Matches for AHRI Performance

Compressor Section	026	038	049	064
Air Handler Model FV4	003	005	006	006
Refrigerant	HFC-410A			
Metering Device	TXV (required)			
Air Coil Type	Slope	A	A	A
Rows - Fins/in.	3 - 14.5	3 - 14.5	3 - 14.5	3 - 14.5
Face Area (sq. ft.)	3.46	5.93	7.42	7.42
Cabinet Configuration	Upflow/Downflow/Horizontal (Multipoise)			
ECM Settings for AHRI Ratings (FV4 Fan Coil)	AC/HP size: 036 System Type: Comfort AC/HP CFM Adjust: Nom	AC/HP size: 036 System Type: HP-Effic AC/HP CFM Adjust: High	AC/HP size: 048 System Type: Comfort AC/HP CFM Adjust: High	AC/HP size: 060 System Type: Comfort AC/HP CFM Adjust: High
Fan Motor Type - HP	ECM - 1/2	ECM - 1/2	ECM - 3/4	ECM - 3/4

Table 1b: Tranquility® 27 Rheem/Ruud Air Handler Matches for AHRI Performance

Compressor Section	026	038	049	064
Air Handler Model	RHPL-HM2421	RHPL-HM3621	RHPL-HM24	RHPL-HM6024
Refrigerant	HFC-410A			
Metering Device	TXV (Non Bleed) required			
Air Coil Type	N Style	N Style	N Style	N Style
Rows - Fins/in.	2 - 16 fpi	2 - 16 fpi	2 - 16 fpi	3 - 14 fpi
Face Area (sq. ft.)	5.7	5.7	8.55	9.98
Cabinet Configuration	Upflow/Downflow/Horizontal (Multiposition)			
ECM Settings	Rheem Comfort Control System	Rheem Comfort Control System	Rheem Comfort Control System	Rheem Comfort Control System
Fan Motor Type - HP	ECM - 1/3 HP	ECM - 1/2 HP	ECM - 3/4 HP	ECM - 3/4 HP

Table 1c: Tranquility® 27 Air Handler Characteristics for Brands other than Above Models

Model*	Nominal Tons*	Evaporator Temp (°F)	CFM	Capacity (MBtuh)**
026 - Part Load	1.5	50	530	19.2 - 22.4
026 - Full Load	2.0	52	880	24.2 - 28.2
038 - Part Load	2.5	51	700	25.2 - 29.2
038 - Full Load	3.0	50	1200	34.5 - 40.1
049 - Part Load	3.5	47	1000	34.3 - 39.9
049 - Full Load	4.0	48	1650	46.3 - 53.8
064 - Full Load	5.0	48	1850	54.5 - 63.3

\* Nominal tons are at AHRI/ISO 13256-1 GLHP conditions. Two-stage units may be operated in single-stage mode if desired, where smaller capacity is required. For example, a model 026 may be used as a 1-1/2 ton unit if "locked" into 1st stage operation only. If PSC fan is used, unit must be "locked" into either 1st or 2nd stage. An ECM fan is required for two-stage operation and for AHRI ratings. Size air handler for "Full Load" if operating in two-stage mode.

\*\*When selecting an air handler based upon the above conditions, choose entering WB temperature of 67°F. Use evaporator temperature, CFM and capacity requirements as listed above. The air handler capacity must be at least at the minimum capacity shown in the table in order for the AHRI rating condition to be valid. See Figure 1 for an example selection.

# Equipment Selection

## Air Handler Selection Example

Figure 1 shows a typical performance table for a heat pump air handler. Suppose the evaporator temperature required is 50°F, the capacity required is 35,000 Btuh and the airflow required is 1,200 CFM. Each evaporator temperature listed in the table shows three wet bulb temperatures. As recommended in the table notes above, select the 67°F WB column. At 1,200 CFM, the model 003 capacity is 36 MBtuh, which is higher than the minimum capacity required of 35,000 Btuh. In this example, model 003 would be the appropriate match.

Figure 1: Selecting Air Handler

Unit Size	Evaporator Air CFM	Coil Refrigerant Temperature (°F)*																			
		35				40				45				50				55			
		Evaporator Air - Entering Wet-Bulb Temperature (°F)																			
		72	67	62	72	67	62	72	67	62	72	67	62	72	67	62					
003	800	59	48	38	53	42	32	46	35	24	39	27	20	30	18	16					
	0.20	28	29	31	25	27	28	22	23	24	19	20	20	16	16	16					
	1000	68	56	45	61	49	37	54	41	29	45	32	25	35	22	20					
	0.22	32	34	37	29	31	33	26	28	28	23	24	25	19	20	20					
	1200	75	62	49	68	54	42	60	45	34	50	36	29	40	25	23					
005	1400	80	67	54	73	59	46	64	49	38	54	39	32	43	28	27					
	0.27	28	43	47	35	39	43	32	36	37	28	32	32	24	26	27					
	950	61	49	39	55	43	33	48	37	27	41	29	20	33	21	17					
	0.04	27	27	28	24	25	25	21	22	22	18	18	18	15	15	15					
	1150	74	60	48	67	53	40	59	45	33	50	35	25	39	24	21					
006	0.06	32	34	35	29	30	31	25	26	27	22	23	23	18	18	19					
	1700	89	72	57	79	63	48	69	52	38	58	41	31	44	29	25					
	0.07	37	39	41	33	35	36	29	31	32	25	25	27	20	22	22					
	1500	103	84	66	92	73	56	81	61	46	67	48	39	52	34	31					
	0.10	43	46	49	38	41	44	34	37	39	29	32	33	25	27	27					
006	1700	110	89	71	99	78	60	86	65	49	72	51	42	56	37	35					
	0.11	45	50	53	41	45	48	36	39	42	31	34	36	27	29	30					
	1050	77	62	50	69	55	43	61	47	32	52	38	27	41	27	22					
	0.01	34	36	37	31	32	33	27	28	29	23	25	24	20	20	20					
	1300	100	82	65	90	71	55	79	60	45	66	47	37	49	32	27					
006	0.02	42	45	47	37	40	42	33	35	37	29	31	32	23	25	24					
	1750	117	96	77	106	84	65	93	71	53	78	56	46	60	40	34					
	0.04	48	53	57	44	48	52	39	43	46	34	38	39	29	31	31					
	2050	126	103	83	114	91	71	99	76	59	84	60	50	65	44	39					
	0.05	52	58	63	48	53	57	43	47	51	37	42	43	33	35	35					
006	2300	132	108	87	119	95	75	105	80	63	88	63	54	70	47	42					
	0.06	55	62	68	50	57	61	45	51	54	40	45	46	35	39	38					

= Gross cooling capacity (MBtuh)  
 = Sensible heat capacity (MBtuh)  
 BF = Bypass Factor



## Installation

The installation of water source heat pump units and all associated components, parts and accessories which make up the installation shall be in accordance with the regulations of ALL authorities having jurisdiction and MUST conform to all applicable codes. It is the responsibility of the installing contractor to determine and comply with ALL applicable codes and regulations.

### Removing Existing Condensing Unit (Where Applicable)

1. Pump down condensing unit. Close the liquid line service valve of existing condensing unit and start compressor to pump refrigerant back into compressor section. Then, close suction service valve while compressor is still running to trap refrigerant in compressor section. Immediately kill power to the condensing unit.
2. Disconnect power and low voltage and remove old condensing unit. Cut or unbraid line set from unit. Remove condensing unit.
3. If condensing unit is not operational or will not pump down, refrigerant should be recovered using appropriate equipment.
4. Replace line set, especially if upgrading system from R-22 to HFC-410A refrigerant. If line set cannot be replaced, it must be thoroughly flushed before installing new compressor section. HFC-410A compressors use POE oil instead of mineral oil (R-22 systems). Mineral oil is not compatible with POE oil, and could cause system damage if not completely flushed from the line set.

### Unit Location

The TTS unit is not designed for outdoor installation. Locate the unit in an INDOOR area that allows enough space for service personnel to perform typical maintenance or repairs without removing unit. Units are typically installed in a mechanical room or closet. Never install units in areas subject to freezing or where humidity levels could cause cabinet condensation (such as unconditioned spaces subject to 100% outside air). Consideration should be given to access for easy removal of service access panels. Provide sufficient room to make water, electrical, and line set connections.

Any access panel screws that would be difficult to remove after the unit is installed should be removed prior to setting the unit. Refer to Figure 2 for an illustration of a typical installation. Refer to "Physical Dimensions" section for dimensional data. Conform to the following guidelines when selecting unit location:

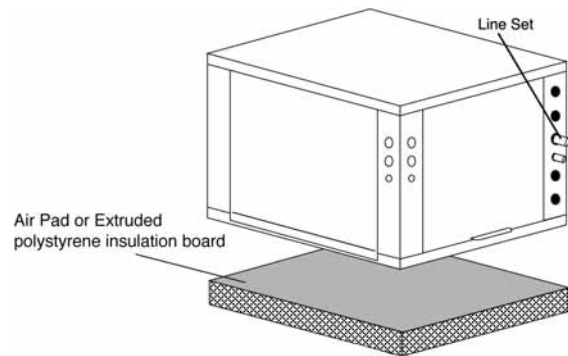
1. Install the unit on a piece of rubber, neoprene or other mounting pad material for sound isolation. The pad should be at least 3/8" [10mm] to 1/2" [13mm] in thickness. Extend the pad beyond all four edges of the unit.
2. Provide adequate clearance for maintenance and service. Do not block access panels with piping, conduit or other materials.
3. Provide access for servicing the compressor and coils without removing the unit.
4. Provide an unobstructed path to the unit within the closet or mechanical room. Space should be sufficient to allow removal of the unit, if necessary.

5. Provide access to water valves and fittings and screwdriver access to the unit side panels and all electrical connections.

### Air Handler Installation

This manual specifically addresses the compressor section of the system. Air handler location and installation should be according to the instructions provided with the air handling unit.

Figure 2: TTS Installation



### External Flow Controller Mounting

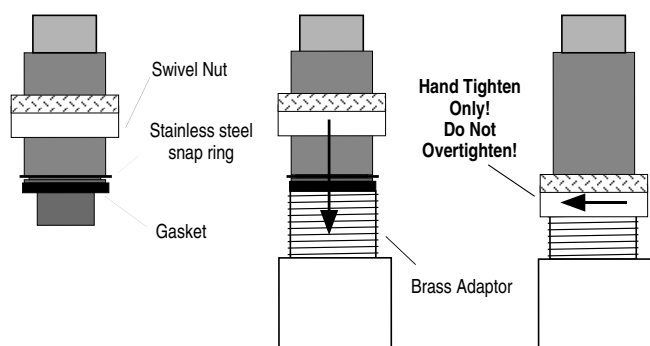
The Flow Controller can be mounted beside the unit as shown in Figure 7. Review the Flow Controller installation manual for more details.

### Water Connections

The TTS models utilize swivel piping fittings for water connections that are rated for 450 psi (3101 kPa) operating pressure. The connections have a rubber gasket seal similar to a garden hose gasket, which when mated to the flush end of most 1" threaded male pipe fittings provides a leak-free seal without the need for thread sealing tape or joint compound. Check for burrs and ensure that the rubber seal is in the swivel connector prior to attempting any connection (rubber seals are shipped attached to the swivel connector). DO NOT OVER TIGHTEN or leaks may occur.

The female locking ring is threaded onto the pipe threads which holds the male pipe end against the rubber gasket, and seals the joint. HAND TIGHTEN ONLY! DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN!

Figure 4: Water Connections



## Ground-Loop Heat Pump Applications

### ▲ CAUTION! ▲

**CAUTION!** The following instructions represent industry accepted installation practices for closed loop earth coupled heat pump systems. Instructions are provided to assist the contractor in installing trouble free ground loops. These instructions are recommendations only. State/provincial and local codes **MUST** be followed and installation **MUST** conform to **ALL** applicable codes. It is the responsibility of the installing contractor to determine and comply with **ALL** applicable codes and regulations.

### Pre-Installation

Prior to installation, locate and mark all existing underground utilities, piping, etc. Install loops for new construction before sidewalks, patios, driveways, and other construction has begun. During construction, accurately mark all ground loop piping on the plot plan as an aid in avoiding potential future damage to the installation.

### Piping Installation

The typical closed loop ground source system is shown in Figure 7. All earth loop piping materials should be limited to polyethylene fusion only for in-ground sections of the loop. Galvanized or steel fittings should not be used at any time due to their tendency to corrode. All plastic to metal threaded fittings should be avoided due to their potential to leak in earth coupled applications. A flanged fitting should be substituted. P/T plugs should be used so that flow can be measured using the pressure drop of the unit heat exchanger.

Earth loop temperatures can range between 25 and 110°F [-4 to 43°C]. Flow rates between 2.25 and 3 gpm per ton [2.41 to 3.23 l/m per kW] of cooling capacity is recommended in these applications.

Test individual horizontal loop circuits before backfilling. Test vertical U-bends and pond loop assemblies prior to installation. Pressures of at least 100 psi [689 kPa] should be used when testing. Do not exceed the pipe pressure rating. Test entire system when all loops are assembled.

### Flushing the Earth Loop

Once piping is completed between the unit, Flow Controller and the ground loop (Figure 7), the loop is ready for final purging and charging. A flush cart with at least a 1.5 hp [1.1 kW] pump is required to achieve enough fluid velocity in the loop piping system to purge air and dirt particles. An antifreeze solution is used in most areas to prevent freezing. All air and debris must be removed from the earth loop piping before operation. Flush the loop with a high volume of water at a minimum velocity of 2 fps (0.6 m/s) in all piping. The steps below must be followed for proper flushing.

1. Fill loop with water from a garden hose through the flush cart before using the flush cart pump to insure an even fill.

2. Once full, the flushing process can begin. Do not allow the water level in the flush cart tank to drop below the pump inlet line to avoid air being pumped back out to the earth loop.
3. Try to maintain a fluid level in the tank above the return tee so that air cannot be continuously mixed back into the fluid. Surges of 50 psi (345 kPa) can be used to help purge air pockets by simply shutting off the return valve going into the flush cart reservoir. This “dead heads” the pump to 50 psi (345 kPa). To purge, dead head the pump until maximum pumping pressure is reached. Open the return valve and a pressure surge will be sent through the loop to help purge air pockets from the piping system.
4. Notice the drop in fluid level in the flush cart tank when the return valve is shut off. If air is adequately purged from the system, the level will drop only 1-2 inches (2.5 - 5 cm) in a 10” (25 cm) diameter PVC flush tank (about a half gallon [2.3 liters]), since liquids are incompressible. If the level drops more than this, flushing should continue since air is still being compressed in the loop fluid. Perform the “dead head” procedure a number of times.

Note: This fluid level drop is your only indication of air in the loop.

Antifreeze may be added before, during or after the flushing procedure. However, depending upon which time is chosen, antifreeze could be wasted when emptying the flush cart tank. See antifreeze section for more details.

Loop static pressure will fluctuate with the seasons. Pressures will be higher in the winter months than during the cooling season. This fluctuation is normal and should be considered when charging the system initially. Run the unit in either heating or cooling for a number of minutes to condition the loop to a homogenous temperature. This is a good time for tool cleanup, piping insulation, etc. Then, perform final flush and pressurize the loop to a static pressure of 50-75 psi [345-517 kPa] (winter) or 35-40 psi [241-276 kPa] (summer). After pressurization, be sure to loosen the plug at the end of the Grundfos loop pump motor(s) to allow trapped air to be discharged and to insure the motor housing has been flooded. This is not required for Taco circulators. Insure that the Flow Controller provides adequate flow through the unit by checking pressure drop across the heat exchanger and compare to the pressure drop tables at the back of the manual.

### Antifreeze

In areas where minimum entering loop temperatures drop below 40°F [5°C] or where piping will be routed through areas subject to freezing, antifreeze is required. Alcohols and glycols are commonly used as antifreeze; however your local sales manager should be consulted for the antifreeze best suited to your area. Low temperature protection should be maintained to 15°F [9°C] below the lowest expected entering loop temperature. For example, if 30°F [-1°C] is the minimum expected entering loop temperature, the leaving loop temperature would be 25 to 22°F [-4 to

## Ground-Loop Heat Pump Applications

-6°C] and low temperature protection should be at 15°F [-10°C]. Calculation is as follows:  
 30°F - 15°F = 15°F [-1°C - 9°C = -10°C].

All alcohols should be premixed and pumped from a reservoir outside of the building when possible or introduced under the water level to prevent fumes. Calculate the total volume of fluid in the piping system. Then use the percentage by volume shown in Table 3 for the amount of antifreeze needed. Antifreeze concentration should be checked from a well mixed sample using a hydrometer to measure specific gravity.

**Low Water Temperature Cutout Setting - CXM Control**  
 When antifreeze is selected, the FP1 jumper (JW3) should be clipped to select the low temperature (antifreeze 10°F [-12.2°C]) set point and avoid nuisance faults (see “Low Water Temperature Cutout Selection” in this manual). Note: Low water temperature operation requires extended range equipment.

**Table 2: Approximate Fluid Volume (U.S. gal. [L]) per 100' of Pipe**

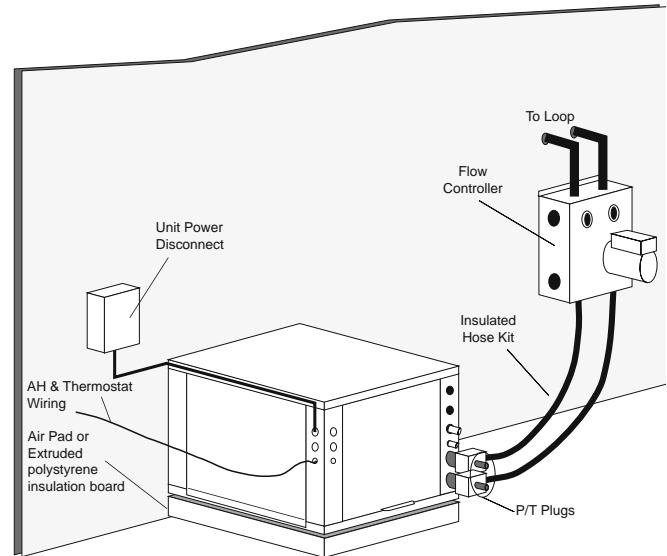
Fluid Volume (gal [liters] per 100' [30 meters] Pipe)		
Pipe	Size	Volume (gal) [liters]
Copper	1"	4.1 [15.3]
	1.25"	6.4 [23.8]
	2.5"	9.2 [34.3]
Rubber Hose	1"	3.9 [14.6]
Polyethylene	3/4" IPS SDR11	2.8 [10.4]
	1" IPS SDR11	4.5 [16.7]
	1.25" IPS SDR11	8.0 [29.8]
	1.5" IPS SDR11	10.9 [40.7]
	2" IPS SDR11	18.0 [67.0]
	1.25" IPS SCH40	8.3 [30.9]
	1.5" IPS SCH40	10.9 [40.7]
2" IPS SCH40	17.0 [63.4]	
Unit Heat Exchanger	Typical	1.0 [3.8]
Flush Cart Tank	10" Dia x 3ft tall [254mm x 91.4cm tall]	10 [37.9]

**Table 3: Antifreeze Percentages by Volume**

Type	Minimum Temperature for Low Temperature Protection			
	10°F [-12.2°C]	15°F [-9.4°C]	20°F [-6.7°C]	25°F [-3.9°C]
Methanol	21%	17%	13%	8%
Propylene Glycol	29%	24%	18%	12%
Ethanol*	23%	20%	16%	11%

\* Must not be denatured with any petroleum based product

**Figure 7: Loop Connection (Indoor Compressor Section)**



## Ground-Water Heat Pump Applications

### Open Loop - Ground Water Systems

Typical open loop piping is shown in Figure 8. Shut off valves should be included for ease of servicing. Boiler drains or other valves should be “tee’d” into the lines to allow acid flushing of the heat exchanger. Shut off valves should be positioned to allow flow through the coax via the boiler drains without allowing flow into the piping system. P/T plugs should be used so that pressure drop and temperature can be measured. Piping materials should be limited to copper or PVC SCH80. Note: Due to the pressure and temperature extremes, PVC SCH40 is not recommended.

Water quantity should be plentiful and of good quality. Consult Table 4 for water quality guidelines. The unit can be ordered with either a copper or cupro-nickel water heat exchanger. Consult Table 4 for recommendations. Copper is recommended for closed loop systems and open loop ground water systems that are not high in mineral content or corrosiveness. In conditions anticipating heavy scale formation or in brackish water, a cupro-nickel heat exchanger is recommended. In ground water situations where scaling could be heavy or where biological growth such as iron bacteria will be present, an open loop system is not recommended. Heat exchanger coils may over time lose heat exchange capabilities due to build up of mineral deposits. Heat exchangers must only be serviced by a qualified technician, as acid and special pumping equipment is required. Desuperheater coils can likewise become scaled and possibly plugged. In areas with extremely hard water, the owner should be informed that the heat exchanger may require occasional acid flushing. In some cases, the desuperheater option should not be recommended due to hard water conditions and additional maintenance required.

### Water Quality Standards

Table 4 should be consulted for water quality requirements. Scaling potential should be assessed using the pH/Calcium hardness method. If the pH <7.5 and the Calcium hardness is less than 100 ppm, scaling potential is low. If this method yields numbers out of range of those listed, the Ryznar Stability and Langelier Saturation indices should be calculated. Use the appropriate scaling surface temperature for the application, 150°F [66°C] for direct use (well water/open loop) and DHW (desuperheater); 90°F [32°F] for indirect use. A monitoring plan should be implemented in these probable scaling situations. Other water quality issues such as iron fouling, corrosion prevention and erosion and clogging should be referenced in Table 4.

### Expansion Tank and Pump

Use a closed, bladder-type expansion tank to minimize mineral formation due to air exposure. The expansion tank should be sized to provide at least one minute continuous run time of the pump using its drawdown capacity rating to prevent pump short cycling. Discharge water from the unit is not contaminated in any manner and can be disposed of in various ways, depending on local building codes (e.g. recharge well, storm sewer, drain field, adjacent stream

or pond, etc.). Most local codes forbid the use of sanitary sewer for disposal. Consult your local building and zoning department to assure compliance in your area.

The pump should be sized to handle the home's domestic water load (typically 5-9 gpm [23-41 l/m]) plus the flow rate required for the heat pump. Pump sizing and expansion tank must be chosen as complimentary items. For example, an expansion tank that is too small can cause premature pump failure due to short cycling. Variable speed pumping applications should be considered for the inherent energy savings and smaller expansion tank requirements.

### Water Control Valve

Note the placement of the water control valve in figure 8. Always maintain water pressure in the heat exchanger by placing the water control valve(s) on the discharge line to prevent mineral precipitation during the off-cycle. Pilot operated slow closing valves are recommended to reduce water hammer. If water hammer persists, a mini-expansion tank can be mounted on the piping to help absorb the excess hammer shock. Insure that the total ‘VA’ draw of the valve can be supplied by the unit transformer. For instance, a slow closing valve can draw up to 35VA. This can overload smaller 40 or 50 VA transformers depending on the other controls in the circuit. A typical pilot operated solenoid valve draws approximately 15VA (see Figure 24). Note the special wiring diagrams for slow closing valves (Figures 25 & 26).

### Flow Regulation

Flow regulation can be accomplished by two methods. One method of flow regulation involves simply adjusting the ball valve or water control valve on the discharge line. Measure the pressure drop through the unit heat exchanger, and determine flow rate from Table 14. Since the pressure is constantly varying, two pressure gauges may be needed. Adjust the valve until the desired flow of 1.5 to 2 gpm per ton [2.0 to 2.6 l/m per kW] is achieved. A second method of flow control requires a flow control device mounted on the outlet of the water control valve. The device is typically a brass fitting with an orifice of rubber or plastic material that is designed to allow a specified flow rate. On occasion, flow control devices may produce velocity noise that can be reduced by applying some back pressure from the ball valve located on the discharge line. Slightly closing the valve will spread the pressure drop over both devices, lessening the velocity noise. **NOTE: When EWT is below 50°F [10°C], a minimum of 2 gpm per ton (2.6 l/m per kW) is required.**

## Ground-Water Heat Pump Applications

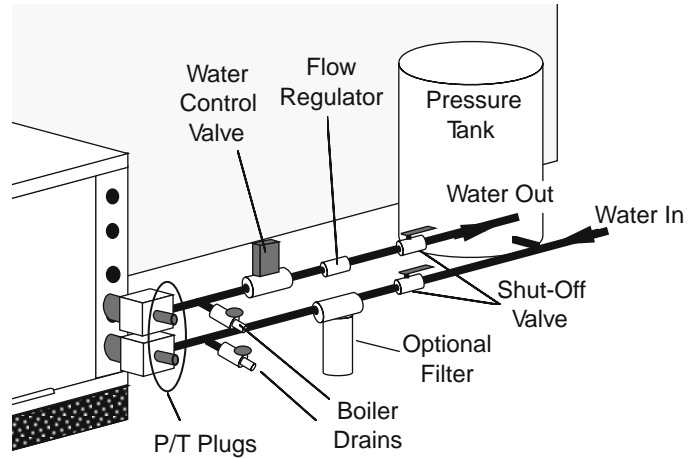
### Water Coil Low Temperature Limit Setting

For all open loop systems the 30°F [-1.1°C] FP1 setting (factory setting-water) should be used to avoid freeze damage to the unit. See “Low Water Temperature Cutout Selection” in this manual for details on the low limit setting.

### ⚠ CAUTION! ⚠

**CAUTION!** Refrigerant pressure activated water regulating valves should never be used with ClimateMaster equipment.

Figure 8: Water Well Connections



# Water Quality Standards

Table 4: Water Quality Standards

Water Quality Parameter	HX Material	Closed Recirculating	Open Loop and Recirculating Well		
<b>Scaling Potential - Primary Measurement</b>					
Above the given limits, scaling is likely to occur. Scaling indexes should be calculated using the limits below					
pH/Calcium Hardness Method	All	-	pH < 7.5 and Ca Hardness <100ppm		
<b>Index Limits for Probable Scaling Situations - (Operation outside these limits is not recommended)</b>					
Scaling indexes should be calculated at 66°C for direct use and HWG applications, and at 32°C for indirect HX use. A monitoring plan should be implemented.					
Ryznar Stability Index	All	-	<b>6.0 - 7.5</b> If >7.5 minimize steel pipe use.		
Langelier Saturation Index	All	-	<b>-0.5 to +0.5</b> If <-0.5 minimize steel pipe use. Based upon 66°C HWG and Direct well, 29°C Indirect Well HX		
<b>Iron Fouling</b>					
Iron Fe <sup>2+</sup> (Ferrous) (Bacterial Iron potential)	All	-	<b>&lt;0.2 ppm (Ferrous)</b> If Fe <sup>2+</sup> (ferrous)>0.2 ppm with pH 6 - 8, O2<5 ppm check for iron bacteria.		
Iron Fouling	All	-	<b>&lt;0.5 ppm of Oxygen</b> Above this level deposition will occur.		
<b>Corrosion Prevention</b>					
pH	All	<b>6 - 8.5</b> Monitor/treat as needed	<b>6 - 8.5</b> Minimize steel pipe below 7 and no open tanks with pH <8		
Hydrogen Sulfide (H <sub>2</sub> S)	All	-	<b>&lt;0.5 ppm</b> At H <sub>2</sub> S>0.2 ppm, avoid use of copper and copper nickel piping or HX's. Rotten egg smell appears at 0.5 ppm level. Copper alloy (bronze or brass) cast components are OK to <0.5 ppm.		
Ammonia ion as hydroxide, chloride, nitrate and sulfate compounds	All	-	<b>&lt;0.5 ppm</b>		
Maximum Chloride Levels	Copper Cupronickel 304 SS 316 SS Titanium	- - - - -	Maximum Allowable at maximum water temperature.		
			10°C	24°C	38°C
			<20ppm	NR	NR
			<150 ppm	NR	NR
			<400 ppm	<250 ppm	<150 ppm
<1000 ppm	<550 ppm	< 375 ppm			
>1000 ppm	>550 ppm	>375 ppm			
<b>Erosion and Clogging</b>					
Particulate Size and Erosion	All	<10 ppm of particles and a maximum velocity of 1.8 m/s Filtered for maximum 841 micron [0.84 mm, 20 mesh] size.	<10 ppm (<1 ppm "sandfree" for reinjection) of particles and a maximum velocity of 1.8 m/s. Filtered for maximum 841 micron 0.84 mm, 20 mesh] size. Any particulate that is not removed can potentially clog components.		

The ClimateMaster Water Quality Table provides water quality requirements for ClimateMaster coaxial heat exchangers. The water should be evaluated by an independent testing facility comparing to this Table and when properties are outside of these requirements, an external secondary heat exchanger must be used to isolate the heat pump heat exchanger from the unsuitable water. Failure to do so will void the warranty for the coaxial heat exchanger and any other components damaged by a leak. Rev.: 5/6/2014 S

**Notes:**

- Closed Recirculating system is identified by a closed pressurized piping system.
- Recirculating open wells should observe the open recirculating design considerations.
- NR - Application not recommended.
- "-" No design Maximum.

## Refrigeration Installation

### ⚠ CAUTION! ⚠

**CAUTION!** HFC-410A systems operate at higher pressures than R-22 systems. Be certain that service equipment (gauges, tools, etc.) is rated for HFC-410A. Some R-22 service equipment may not be acceptable.

### ⚠ CAUTION! ⚠

**CAUTION!** Installation of a factory supplied liquid line bi-directional filter drier is required. Never install a suction line filter in the liquid line.

### Line Set Installation

Figures 11a and 11b illustrate typical installations of a compressor section matched to either an air handler (fan coil) or add-on furnace coil. Table 5 shows typical line-set diameters at various lengths. Lineset lengths should be kept to a minimum and should always be installed with care to avoid kinking. Line sets over 60 feet [18 meters] long are not recommended due to potential oil transport problems and excessive pressure drop. If the line set is kinked or distorted, and it cannot be formed back into its original shape, the damaged portion of the line should be replaced. A restricted line set will effect the performance of the system.

Split units are shipped with a filter drier (loose) inside the cabinet that must be installed in the liquid line at the line set. All brazing should be performed using nitrogen circulating at 2-3 psi [13.8-20.7 kPa] to prevent oxidation inside the tubing. All linesets should be insulated with a minimum of 1/2" [13mm] thick closed cell insulation. Liquid lines should be insulated for sound control purposes. All insulation tubing should be sealed using a UV resistant paint or covering to prevent deterioration from sunlight.

When passing refrigerant lines through a wall, seal opening with silicon-based caulk. Avoid direct contact with water pipes, duct work, floor joists, wall studs, floors or other structural components that could transmit compressor vibration. Do not suspend refrigerant tubing from joists with rigid straps. Do not attach line set to the wall. When necessary, use hanger straps with isolation sleeves to minimize transmission of line set vibration to the structure.

### Installing the Lineset at the Compressor Section

Braze the line set to the service valve stubs as shown in Figure 9. Remove the schraeder cores and heat trap the valves to avoid overheating and damage. On installations with long line sets, copper adapters may be needed to connect the larger diameter tube to the stubs. Nitrogen should be circulated through the system at 2-3 psi [13.8-20.7 kPa] to prevent oxidation contamination. Use a low silver phos-copper braze alloy on all brazed connections. Compressor section is shipped with a factory charge. Therefore, service valves should not be opened until the line set has been leak tested, purged and evacuated. See "Charging the System."

### Installing the Indoor Coil and Lineset

Figure 10 shows the installation of the lineset and TXV to a typical indoor coil. An indoor coil or air handler (fan coil) with a TXV is required. Coils with cap tubes may not be used. If coil includes removable fixed orifice, the orifice must be removed and a TXV must be installed as shown in Figure 10. Fasten the copper line set to the coil. Nitrogen should be circulated through the system at 2-3 psi [13.8-20.7 kPa] to prevent oxidation inside the refrigerant tubing. Use a low silver phos-copper braze alloy on all brazed connections.

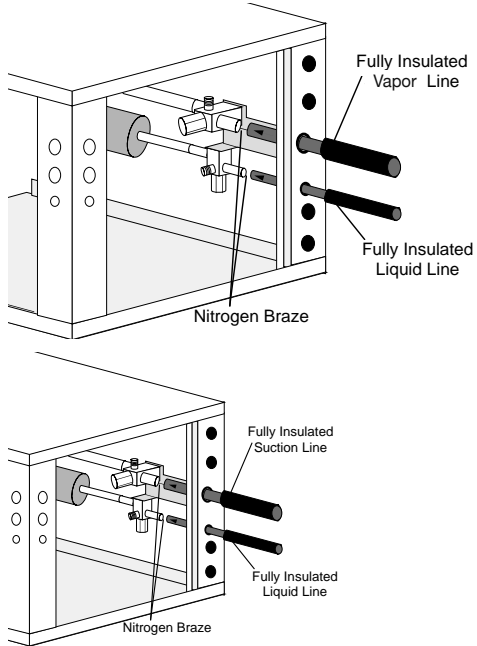
**Table 5: Lineset Diameters and Charge Information**

Model	Factory† Charge (oz) [kg]	Basic* Charge (oz) [kg]	20 Feet [6 meters]		40 Feet [12 meters]		60 Feet [18 meters]	
			Liquid	Suction	Liquid	Suction	Liquid	Suction
TTS Series								
026	93 [2.64]	76 [2.15]	3/8"	3/4"	3/8"	3/4"	3/8"	3/4"
038	120 [3.40]	89 [2.52]	3/8"	7/8"	3/8"	7/8"	3/8"	7/8"
049	137 [3.89]	106 [3.01]	3/8"	7/8"	3/8"	7/8"	3/8"	7/8"
064	212 [6.01]	150 [4.25]	1/2"	7/8"	1/2"	7/8"	1/2"	7/8"

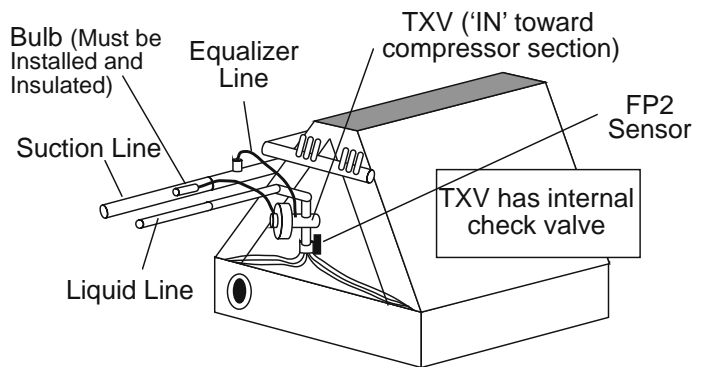
\* Basic charge includes only the amount required for the compressor section and the evaporating coil. An additional amount should be added allowing 0.6oz per ft. for 3/8" [0.6g per cm] and 1.2oz per ft. for 1/2" [1.1g per cm] of lineset used.  
 † Factory charge is preset for 25' [7.6 meters] lineset.

## Refrigeration Installation

**Figure 9: Braze Instructions**



**Figure 10: Air Coil Connection**



**Table 6: Service Valve Positions**

Position	Description	System	Service Port
CCW - Full Out	Operation Position	Open	Closed
CCW - Full Out 1/2 turn CW	Service Position	Open	Open
CCW - Full In	Shipping Position	Closed	Open

### Re-Using Existing Line Set - R-22 to HFC-410A Conversion

New line sets are always recommended, but are required if;

- The previous system had a compressor burn out.
- The existing line set has oil traps.
- The existing line set is larger or smaller than the recommended line set for the HFC-410A system.
- The existing line set is damaged, corroded, or shows signs of abrasion/fatigue

**⚠ WARNING! ⚠**

**WARNING!** If at all possible, it is recommended that a new line set be used when replacing an existing R-22 system with an HFC-410A system. In rare instances where replacing the line set is not possible, the line set must be flushed prior to installation of the HFC-410A system. It is also important to empty all existing traps. Polyolester (POE) oils are used in units charged with HFC-410A refrigerant. Residual mineral oil can act as an insulator on the wall of the coil tubing, hindering proper heat transfer and thus reducing system efficiency and capacity. Another important reason to thoroughly flush the line set is remove any trash and other contaminants that may be present which could clog the thermal expansion valve. Failure to properly flush the system per the instructions below will void the warranty.

**⚠ WARNING! ⚠**

**WARNING!** The Environmental Protection Agency prohibits the intentional venting of HCFC and HFC refrigerants during maintenance, service, repair and disposal of appliance. Approved methods of recovery, recycling or reclaiming must be followed.

**⚠ CAUTION! ⚠**

**CAUTION!** This procedure should not be performed on systems which contain containments (Example: compressor burn out).

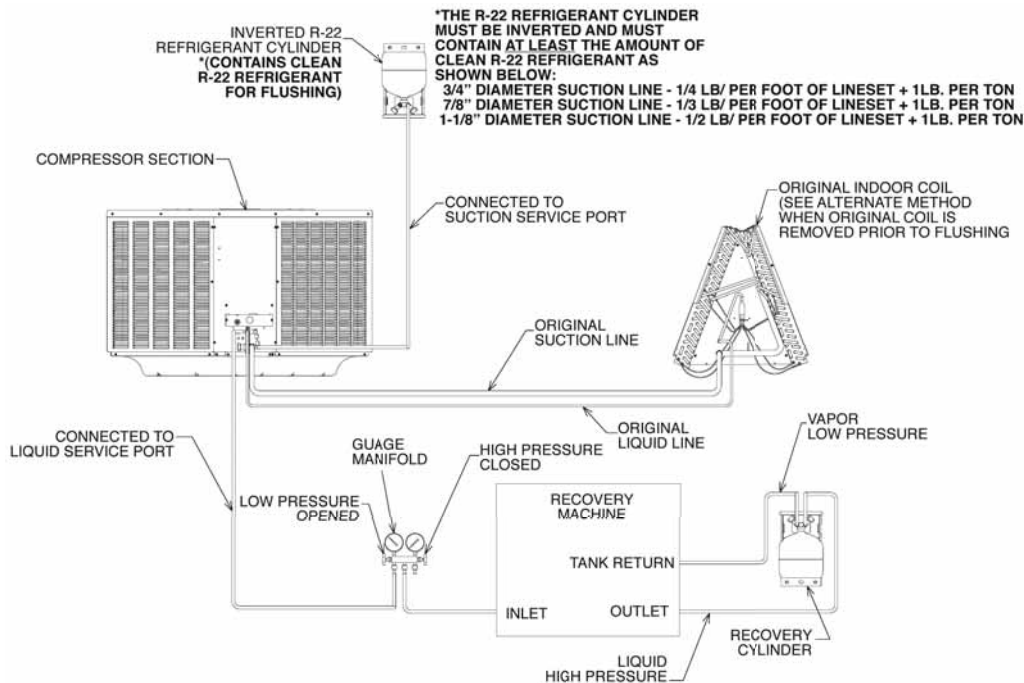
### Required Equipment

The following equipment will be required in order to flush the indoor coil and existing line set:

- Two R-22 recovery cylinders
- Refrigerant recovery machine with a pump down feature
- Two sets of gauges (one used for R-22 and one used with the HFC-410A).
- Cylinder of clean R-22 (minimum amount required to adequately flush shown below)



## Refrigeration Installation



- 3/4" Diameter suction lines: 1/4 lb. per foot of line set + 1 lb. per ton for indoor coil.
- 7/8" diameter suction lines: 1/3 lb. per foot of line set + 1 lb. per ton for indoor coil
- 1-1/8" diameter suction lines: 1/2 lb. per foot of line set + 1 lb. per ton for indoor coil.

Example: 3-ton system with 40 ft. long line set and 3/4" suction line.

Line set: 1/4 lb./ft. x 40 ft. = 10 lb.

Indoor coil: 1 lb./ton x 3 tons = 3 lbs. (not required if coil is removed and lines are connected together)

Total: 10 lbs. + 3 lbs. = 13 lbs. to adequately flush line set and indoor coil.

### The Flushing Procedure

1. Remove the existing R-22 refrigerant by selecting the appropriate procedure stated below.

**If the unit is not operational, follow steps A-E.**

- A.) First, disconnect all power supply to the existing compressor section.
- B.) Connect a clean refrigerant recovery cylinder and the refrigerant recovery machine to the existing unit according to the instructions provided with the recovery machine.
- C.) Remove all R-22 refrigerant from the existing system.
- D.) Check the gauges after shutdown to confirm all refrigerant has been completely removed from the entire system.
- E.) Disconnect the liquid and vapor lines from the existing compressor section.

**If the unit is operational, follow steps F- L.**

- F.) First, start the existing R-22 system in the cooling mode and close the liquid line valve.
  - G.) Completely pump all existing R-22 refrigerant into the compressor section. It will be necessary to bypass the low pressure switch if the unit is so equipped to ensure that the refrigerant is completely evacuated.)
  - H.) The low side system pressures will eventually reach 0 psig. When this happens, close the vapor line valve and immediately shut the compressor section off.
  - I.) Check the gauges after shutdown to confirm that the valves are not allowing refrigerant to leak back into the low side of the system.
  - J.) Disconnect power to the indoor furnace or air-handler to kill low voltage to the compressor section.
  - K.) Disconnect the power supply wiring from the existing compressor section.
  - L.) Unswear the liquid and vapor lines from the existing compressor section.
2. Remove the existing compressor section.
  3. Set the new HFC-410A unit in place and braze the liquid and vapor lines to the unit connections. Connect the low voltage and line voltage to the new compressor section. Do not turn on power supply to the unit and do not open the compressor section service valves at this time.
  4. The indoor coil can be left in place for the flushing process or removed.
  5. If the indoor coil is removed, the suction and liquid line must be connected together on the indoor coil end. See illustration for recommended method for connecting these together.

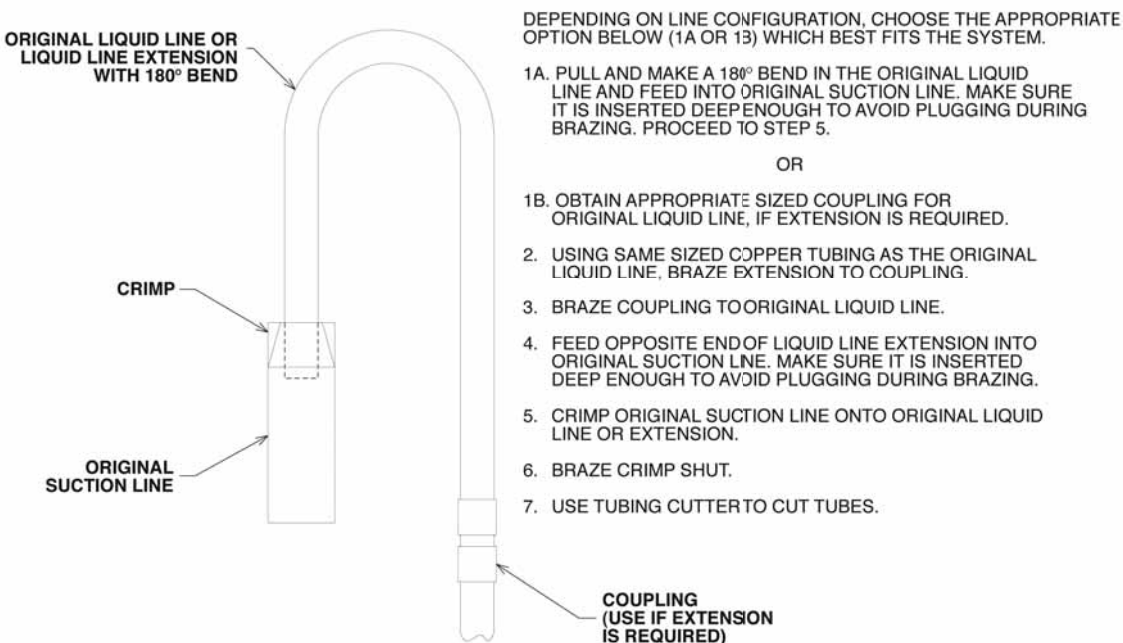
## Refrigeration Installation

6. If the indoor coil is left in place during flushing, removing the existing refrigerant flow control orifice or thermal expansion valve prior to flushing is highly recommended to assure proper flushing. Use a field-provided fitting or piece of copper tubing to reconnect the lines where the thermal expansion valve was removed.
7. Remove the pressure tap valve cores from the compressor section's service valves.
8. Connect an R-22 cylinder of clean R-22 refrigerant to the vapor service valve. (see "Required Equipment Section" for minimum required amount of R-22 for adequate flushing)
9. Connect the low pressure side of an R-22 gauge set to the liquid line valve.
10. Connect a hose from the recovery machine with an empty recovery drum to the common port of the gauge set.
11. Set the recovery machine for liquid recovery and start the machine.
12. Open the gauge set low side valve. This will allow the recovery machine to pull a vacuum on the existing system line set.
13. Make sure to invert the cylinder of clean R-22 refrigerant and open the cylinder's valve to allow liquid refrigerant to flow into the system through the vapor line valve. (This should allow the refrigerant to flow from the cylinder and through the line set before it enters the recovery machine.) The cylinder should not be inverted if it is the type with separate liquid and vapor valves. Use the liquid valve on the cylinder in this case, keeping the cylinder upright.
14. Once the liquid refrigerant has been completely recovered, switch the recovery machine to vapor recovery so that the R-22 vapor can be completely recovered.

**IMPORTANT! Always remember, every time the system is flushed you must always pull a vacuum with a recovery machine on the system at the end of each procedure.** (If desired, a second flushing with clean refrigerant may be performed if insufficient amounts of mineral oil were removed during the initial flush.)

15. Tightly close the valve on the inverted R-22 cylinder and the gauge set valves.
16. Completely pump all remaining R22 refrigerant out of the recovery machine and turn the machine off.
17. Before removing the recovery machine, R-22 refrigerant cylinder and gauges, break the vacuum on the refrigerant lines and indoor coil using dry-nitrogen.
18. Unsweat the liquid and vapor lines from the old indoor coil or from each other and install a new matched HFC-410A indoor coil, connecting the flushed refrigerant lines to the new coil using field supplied connectors and tubing.
19. Reinstall pressure tap valve cores into unit service valves.
20. Pressurize the lines and coil and check for leaks in the line set connection points using a soap solution.
21. Thoroughly evacuate the line set and indoor coil per the instructions found in this manual.
22. Open the liquid and vapor service valves, releasing the HFC-410A refrigerant contained in the compressor section into the evacuated line set and indoor coil.
23. Energize the system and adjust the refrigerant charge according to the charging procedures found in this manual.

### ALTERNATE METHOD



## Refrigeration Installation

### FP2 Sensor Installation

An FP2 sensor with violet wiring is shipped loose with the compressor section. This is the air coil low temperature protection sensor. Install this sensor on the refrigerant line between the indoor expansion valve and the air coil using thermal compound and the supplied mounting clips. Ensure that the sensor makes good thermal contact with the refrigerant line and insulate the sensor.

**Air coil low temperature protection will not be active if this sensor is installed incorrectly or is not installed.**

### Add-On Heat Pump Applications

The indoor coil should be located in the supply side of the furnace to avoid condensation damage to the furnace heat exchanger for add-on heat pump applications. A high temperature limit switch should be installed as shown in Figure 11b just upstream of the coil to de-energize the compressor any time the furnace is energized to avoid blowing hot air directly into the coil, elevating refrigerant pressures during operation. The heat pump will trip out on high pressure lockout without some method of disengaging the compressor during furnace operation. Alternatively, some thermostats with “dual fuel” mode will automatically de-energize the compressor when second stage (backup) heat is required.

The TXV should be brazed into place as shown in Figure 10, keeping the “IN” side toward the compressor section. The TXV has an internal check valve and must be installed in the proper direction for operation. Always keep the valve body cool with a brazing shield and wet rags to prevent damage to the TXV. Attach the bulb to the suction line using the supplied hose clamp. Be careful not to overtighten the clamp and deform the bulb.

**NOTICE!** The air coil should be thoroughly washed with a filming agent, (dishwasher detergent like Cascade) to help condensate drainage. Apply a 20 to 1 solution of detergent and water. Spray both sides of coil, repeat and rinse thoroughly with water.

### Evacuation and Charging the Unit

**LEAK TESTING** - The refrigeration line set must be pressurized and checked for leaks before evacuating and charging the unit. To pressurize the line set, attach refrigerant gauges to the service ports and add an inert gas (nitrogen or dry carbon dioxide) until pressure reaches 60-90 psig [413-620 kPa]. Never use oxygen or acetylene to pressure test. Use a halogen leak tester or a good quality bubble solution to detect leaks on all connections made in the field. Check the service valve ports and stem for leaks. If a leak is found, repair it and repeat the above steps. For safety reasons do not pressurize system above 150 psig [1034 kPa]. System is now ready for evacuation and charging. Turn service valves full out CCW (see Table 6) and then turn back in one-half turn to open service ports. Add the required refrigerant so that the total charge calculated for the unit and line set is now in the system. Open the service valve

fully counter clockwise so that the stem will backseat and prevent leakage through the schrader port while it is not in use. Start unit in the heating mode and measure superheat and subcooling values after 5 minutes of run time. See tables 14d for superheat and sub-cooling values. Superheat is measured using suction temperature and pressure at the compressor suction line. Subcooling should be measured using the liquid line temperature immediately outside the compressor section cabinet and either the liquid line service valve pressure or the compressor discharge pressure. Note that different values from tables 14d will be obtained due to the pressure losses through the condenser heat exchanger. Adding refrigerant will increase sub-cooling while superheat should remain fairly constant allowing for a slight amount of hunting in TXV systems. This increase in subcooling will require 5 minutes or so of operation before it should be measured. After values are measured, compare to the chart and go to “FINAL EVALUATION.”

**PARTIAL CHARGE METHOD** - Open service valve fully counterclockwise and then turn back in one-half turn to open service port. Add vaporized (Gas) into the suction side of the compressor until the pressure in the system reaches approximately 100-120 psig. Never add liquid refrigerant into the suction side of a compressor. Start the unit in heating and add gas to the suction port at a rate not to exceed five pounds [2.27 kg] per minute. Keep adding refrigerant until the complete charge has been entered. Superheat is measured using suction temperature and pressure at the compressor suction line. Subcooling should be measured using the liquid line temperature immediately outside the compressor section cabinet and either the liquid line service valve pressure or the compressor discharge pressure. Note that different values from tables 14d will be obtained due to the pressure losses through the condenser heat exchanger. Adding refrigerant will increase sub-cooling while superheat should remain fairly constant allowing for a slight amount of hunting in TXV systems. This increase in subcooling will require 5 minutes or so of operation before it should be measured. After values are measured, compare to the chart and go to “FINAL EVALUATION.”

**FINAL EVALUATION** -In a split system, cooling subcooling values can be misleading depending on the location of the measurement. Therefore, it is recommended that charging be monitored in the heating mode. Charge should be evaluated by monitoring the subcooling in the heating mode. After initial check of heating sub-cooling, shut off unit and allow to sit 3-5 minutes until pressures equalize. Restart unit in the cooling mode and check the cooling superheat against Tables 14d. If unit runs satisfactorily, charging is complete. If unit does not perform to specifications the cooling TXV (air coil side) may need to be readjusted (if possible) until the cooling superheat values are met.

## Refrigeration Installation

### Checking Superheat and Subcooling

#### Determining Superheat:

1. Measure the temperature of the suction line at a point near the expansion valve bulb.
2. Determine the suction pressure by attaching refrigeration gauges to the suction schrader connection at the compressor.
3. Convert the pressure obtained in step 2 to saturation temperature (boiling point) by using the pressure/temperature conversion table on the gauge set.
4. Subtract the temperature obtained in step 3 from step 1. The difference will be the superheat of the unit or the total number of degrees above saturation temperature. Refer to Tables 14d for superheat ranges at specific entering water conditions.

#### Example:

The temperature of the suction line at the sensing bulb is 50°F. The suction pressure at the compressor is 110 psig which is equivalent to 36°F saturation temperature from the HFC-410A press/temp conversion table on the gauge set. 36°F subtracted from 50°F = 14°F Superheat.

#### Determining Sub-Cooling:

1. Measure the temperature of the liquid line on the smaller refrigerant line (liquid line) just outside of the cabinet. This location will be adequate for measurement in both modes unless a significant temperature drop in the liquid line is anticipated.
2. Determine the condenser pressure (high side) by attaching refrigerant gauges to the schrader connection on the liquid line service valve. If the hot gas discharge line of the compressor is used, refer to the appropriate column in Tables 14d.
3. Convert the pressure obtained in step 2 to the saturation temperature by using the press/temp conversion table on the gauge set.
4. Subtract the temperature of Step 3 from the temperature of Step 1. The difference will be the sub-cooling value for that unit (total degrees below the saturation temperature). Refer to Tables 14a to 14d for sub-cooling values at specific entering water temperatures.

#### Example:

The condenser pressure at the service port is 335 psig, which is equivalent to 104°F saturation temperature. Discharge pressure is 365 psig at the compressor (109°F saturation temperature). Measured liquid line temperature is 100°F. 100°F subtracted from 104°F = 4 degrees sub-cooling (9 degrees if using the compressor discharge pressure).

## Refrigeration Installation

Figure 11a: Typical Split/Air Handler Installation

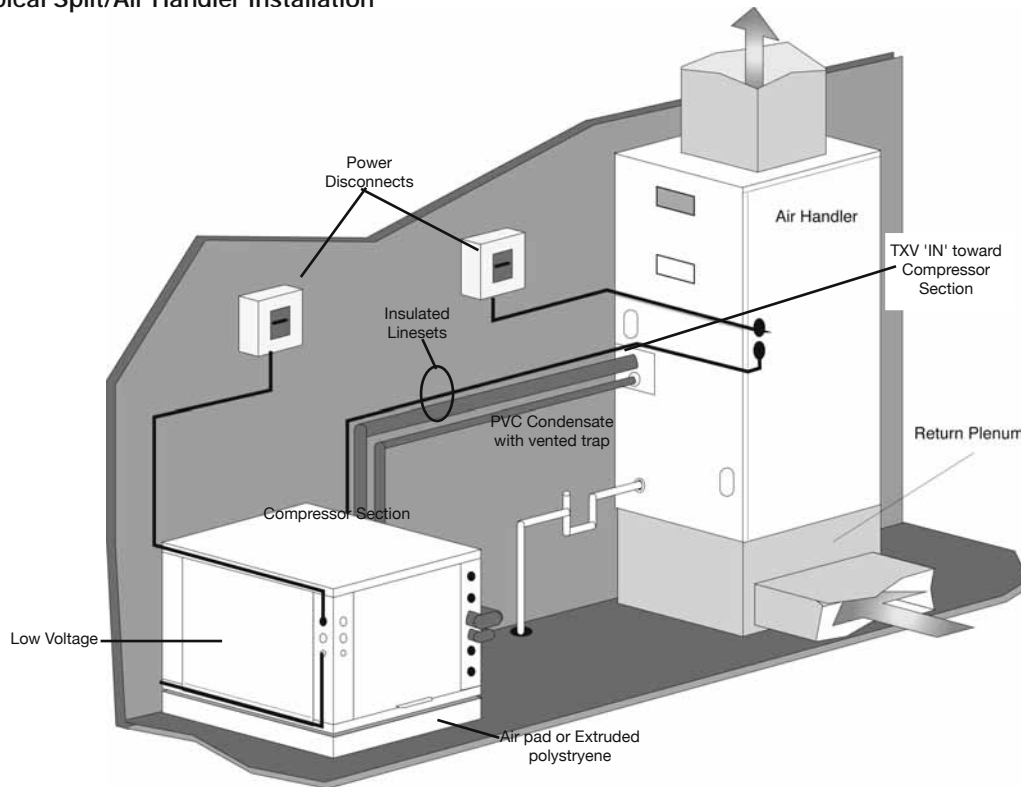
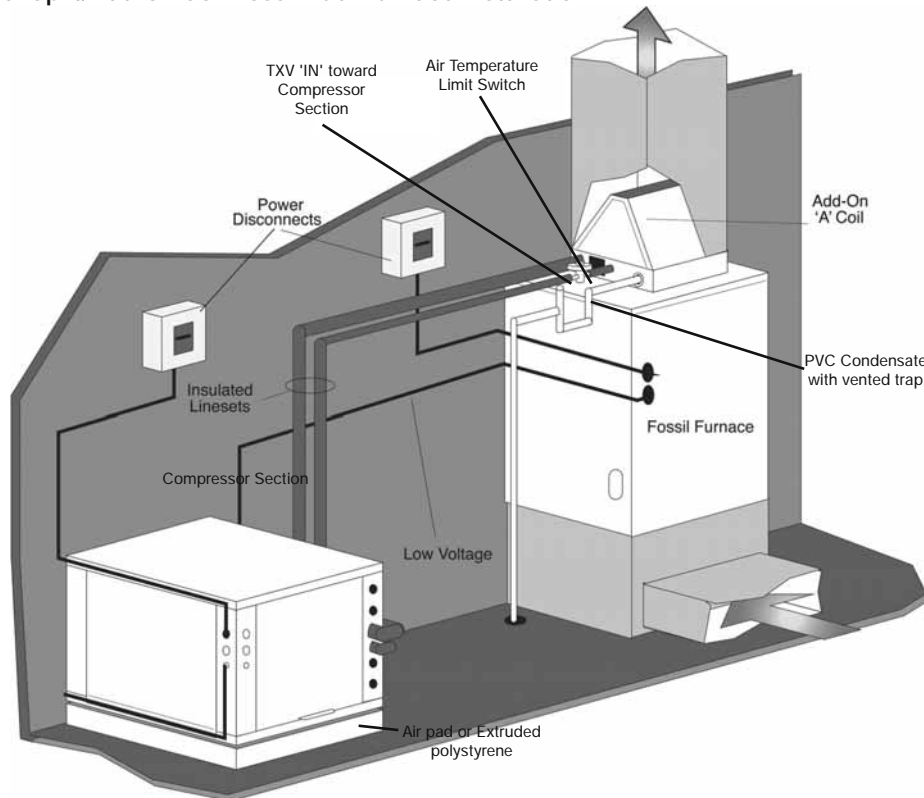


Figure 11b: Typical Split/Add-on Coil Fossil Fuel Furnace Installation

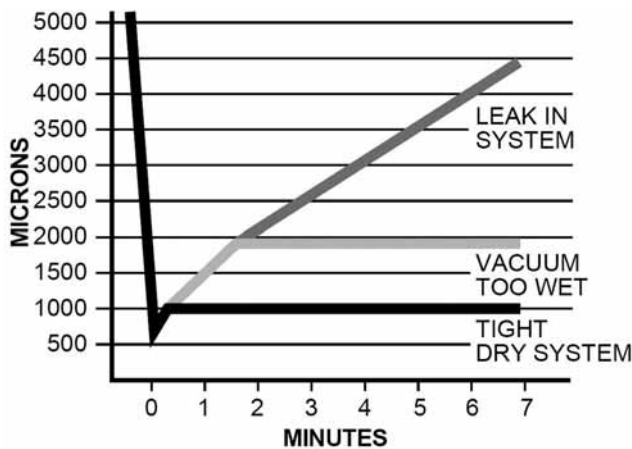


## Refrigeration Installation

### Evacuation Of The Lineset And Coil

The line set and coil must be evacuated to at least 500 microns to remove any moisture and noncondensables. Evacuate the system through both service ports in the shipping position (full CW in - see table 6) to prevent false readings on the gauge because of pressure drop through service ports. A vacuum gauge or thermistor capable of accurately measuring the vacuum depth is crucial in determining if the system is ready for charging. If the system meets the requirements in Figure 12, it is ready for charging.

Figure 12: Evacuation Graph



### ▲ NOTICE! ▲

NOTICE: Use tables 16a to 16d for superheat/subcooling values. These tables use discharge pressure (converted to saturation temperature) and liquid line temperature for subcooling calculations. If using liquid line pressure, subtract 3°F from the table values.

### Charging The System

There are two methods of charging a refrigerant system. One method is the total charge method, where the volume of the system is determined and the refrigerant is measured and added into the evacuated system. The other method is the partial charge method where a small initial charge is added to an evacuated system, and remaining refrigerant added during operation.

**Total Charge Method** - See Table 5 for the compressor section basic charge. For line sets with 3/8" liquid lines add 0.6 ounces of refrigerant to the basic charge for every installed foot of liquid line [0.6 grams per cm]. Add 1.2 oz. per foot [1.1 grams per cm] if using 1/2" line. Once the total charge is determined, the factory pre-charge (Table 5) is subtracted and the remainder is the amount needed to be added to the system. This method should be used with the AHRI matched air handler.

## Hot Water Generator

The HWG (Hot Water Generator) or desuperheater option provides considerable operating cost savings by utilizing excess heat energy from the heat pump to help satisfy domestic hot water requirements. The HWG is active throughout the year, providing virtually free hot water when the heat pump operates in the cooling mode or hot water at the COP of the heat pump during operation in the heating mode. Actual HWG water heating capacities are provided in the appropriate heat pump performance data.

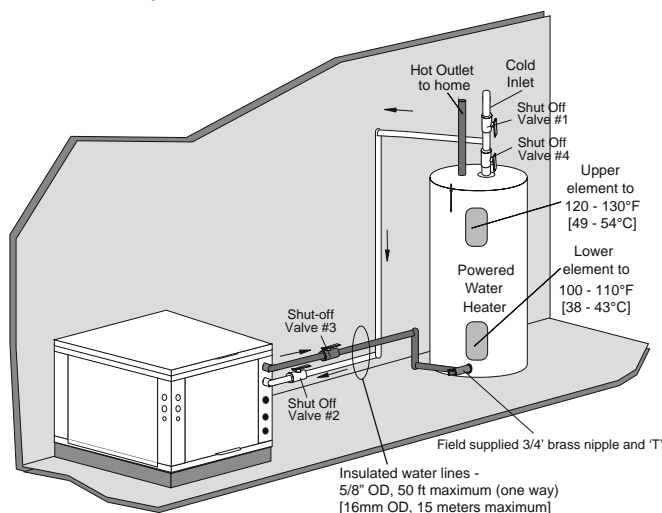
Heat pumps equipped with the HWG option include a built-in water to refrigerant heat exchanger that eliminates the need to tie into the heat pump refrigerant circuit in the field. The control circuit and pump are also built in for residential equipment. Figure 13 shows a typical example of HWG water piping connections on a unit with built-in circulating pump. This piping layout reduces scaling potential.

The temperature set point of the HWG is field selectable to 125°F or 150°F. The 150°F set point allows more heat storage from the HWG. For example, consider the amount of heat that can be generated by the HWG when using the 125°F set point, versus the amount of heat that can be generated by the HWG when using the 150°F set point.

In a typical 50 gallon two-element electric water heater the lower element should be turned down to 100°F, or the lowest setting, to get the most from the HWG. The tank will eventually stratify so that the lower 80% of the tank, or 40 gallons, becomes 100°F (controlled by the lower element). The upper 20% of the tank, or 10 gallons, will be maintained at 125°F (controlled by the upper element).

Using a 125°F set point, the HWG can heat the lower 40 gallons of water from 100°F to 125°F, providing up to 8,330 btu's of heat. Using the 150°F set point, the HWG can heat the same 40 gallons of water from 100°F to 150°F and the remaining 10 gallons of water from 125°F to 150°F, providing

Figure 13: Typical HWG Installation (Indoor Compressor Section)



a total of up to 18,743 btu's of heat, or more than twice as much heat as when using the 125°F set point.

This example ignored standby losses of the tank. When those losses are considered the additional savings are even greater.

Electric water heaters are recommended. If a gas, propane, or oil water heater is used, a second preheat tank must be installed (Figure 14). If the electric water heater has only a single center element, the dual tank system is recommended to insure a usable entering water temperature for the HWG.

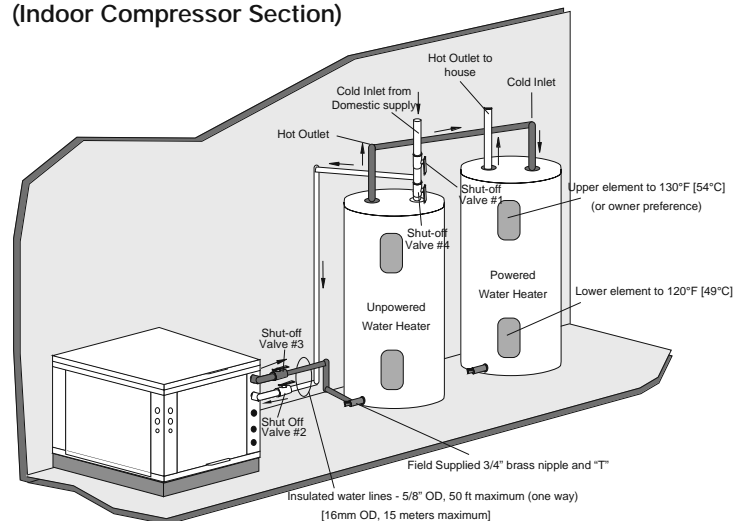
Typically a single tank of at least 52 gallons (235 liters) is used to limit installation costs and space. However, a dual tank, as shown in Figure 14, is the most efficient system, providing the maximum storage and temperate source water to the HWG.

It is always advisable to use water softening equipment on domestic water systems to reduce the scaling potential and lengthen equipment life. In extreme water conditions, it may be necessary to avoid the use of the HWG option since the potential cost of frequent maintenance may offset or exceed any savings. Consult Table 4 for scaling potential tests.

**⚠ WARNING! ⚠**

**WARNING! A 150°F SETPOINT MAY LEAD TO SCALDING OR BURNS. THE 150°F SET POINT MUST ONLY BE USED ON SYSTEMS THAT EMPLOY AN APPROVED ANTI-SCALD VALVE.**

Figure 14: HWG Double Tank Installation (Indoor Compressor Section)



# Hot Water Generator

## Installation

The HWG is controlled by two sensors and a microprocessor control. One sensor is located on the compressor discharge line to sense the discharge refrigerant temperature. The other sensor is located on the HWG heat exchanger's "Water In" line to sense the potable water temperature.

**⚠ WARNING! ⚠**

**WARNING! UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD THE SENSORS BE DISCONNECTED OR REMOVED AS FULL LOAD CONDITIONS CAN DRIVE HOT WATER TANK TEMPERATURES FAR ABOVE SAFE TEMPERATURE LEVELS IF SENSORS HAVE BEEN DISCONNECTED OR REMOVED.**

The microprocessor control monitors the refrigerant and water temperatures to determine when to operate the HWG. The HWG will operate any time the refrigerant temperature is sufficiently above the water temperature. Once the HWG has satisfied the water heating demand during a heat pump run cycle, the controller will cycle the pump at regular intervals to determine if an additional HWG cycle can be utilized. The microprocessor control includes 3 DIP switches, SW10 (HWG PUMP TEST), SW11 (HWG TEMP), and SW12 (HWG STATUS).

**SW10 HWG PUMP TEST.** When this switch is in the "ON" position, the HWG pump is forced to operate even if there is no call for the HWG. This mode may be beneficial to assist in purging the system of air during initial start up. When SW10 is in the "OFF" position, the HWG will operate normally. This switch is shipped from the factory in the "OFF" (normal) position. **NOTE;** If left in the "On" position for 5 minutes, the pump control will revert to normal operation.

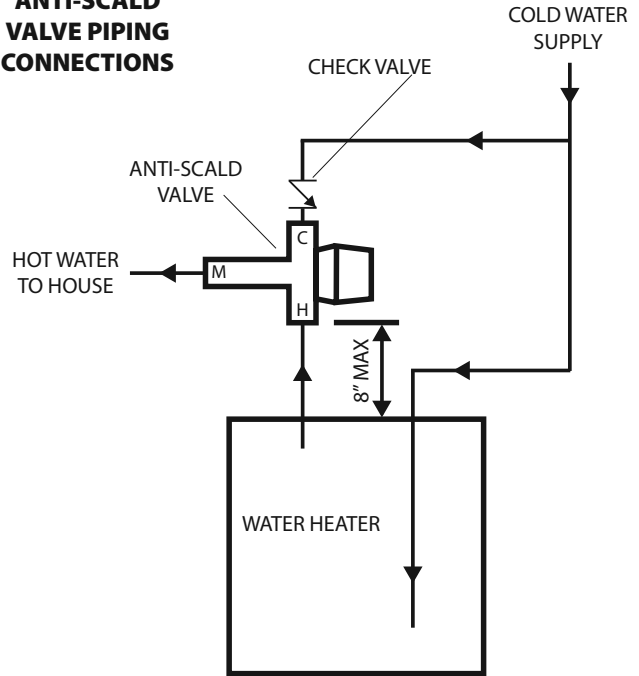
**SW11 HWG TEMP.** The control setpoint of the HWG can be set to either of two temperatures, 125°F or 150°F. When SW11 is in the "ON" position the HWG setpoint is 150°F. When SW11 is in the "OFF" position the HWG setpoint is

**⚠ WARNING! ⚠**

**WARNING! USING A 150°F SETPOINT ON THE HWG WILL RESULT IN WATER TEMPERATURES SUFFICIENT TO CAUSE SEVERE PHYSICAL INJURY IN THE FORM OF SCALDING OR BURNS, EVEN WHEN THE HOT WATER TANK TEMPERATURE SETTING IS VISIBLY SET BELOW 150°F. THE 150°F HWG SETPOINT MUST ONLY BE USED ON SYSTEMS THAT EMPLOY AN APPROVED ANTI-SCALD VALVE (PART NUMBER AVAS4) AT THE HOT WATER STORAGE TANK WITH SUCH VALVE PROPERLY SET TO CONTROL WATER TEMPERATURES DISTRIBUTED TO ALL HOT WATER OUTLETS AT A TEMPERATURE LEVEL THAT PREVENTS SCALDING OR BURNS!**

Figure 15:

## ANTI-SCALD VALVE PIPING CONNECTIONS



125°F. This switch is shipped from the factory in the "OFF" (125°F) position.

**SW12 HWG STATUS.** This switch controls operation of the HWG. When SW12 is in the "ON" position the HWG is disabled and will not operate. When SW12 is in the "OFF" position the HWG is in the enabled mode and will operate normally. This switch is shipped from the factory in the "ON" (disabled) position. **CAUTION: DO NOT PLACE THIS SWITCH IN THE ENABLED POSITION UNTIL THE HWG PIPING IS CONNECTED, FILLED WITH WATER, AND PURGED OR PUMP DAMAGE WILL OCCUR.**

When the control is powered and the HWG pump output is not active, the status LED (AN1) will be "On". When the HWG pump output is active for water temperature sampling or HWG operation, the status LED will slowly flash (On 1 second, Off 1 second).

If the control has detected a fault, the status LED will flash a numeric fault code as follows:

Hot Water Sensor Fault	1 flash
Compressor Discharge sensor fault	2 flashes
High Water Temperature (>160°F)	3 flashes
Control Logic Error	4 flashes

Fault code flashes have a duration of 0.4 seconds with a 3 second pause between fault codes. For example, a "Compressor Discharge sensor fault" will be four flashes 0.4 seconds long, then a 3 second pause, then four flashes again, etc.



## Hot Water Generator

**Warning!** The HWG pump is fully wired from the factory. Use extreme caution when working around the microprocessor control as it contains line voltage connections that presents a shock hazard that can cause severe injury or death!

The heat pump, water piping, pump, and hot water tank should be located where the ambient temperature does not fall below 50°F [10°C]. Keep water piping lengths at a minimum. DO NOT use a one way length greater than 50 ft. (one way) [15 m]. See Table 7 for recommended piping sizes and maximum lengths.

All installations must be in accordance with local codes. The installer is responsible for knowing the local requirements, and for performing the installation accordingly. DO NOT energize the pump until “water tank refill” section, below is completed. Powering the pump before all installation steps are completed may damage the pump.

### Water Tank Preparation

1. Turn off power or fuel supply to the hot water tank.
2. Connect a hose to the drain valve on the water tank.
3. Shut off the cold water supply to the water tank.
4. Open the drain valve and open the pressure relief valve or a hot water faucet to drain tank.
5. When using an existing tank, it should be flushed with cold water after it is drained until the water leaving the drain hose is clear and free of sediment.
6. Close all valves and remove the drain hose.
7. Install HWG water piping.

### HWG Water Piping

1. Using at least 5/8” [16mm] O.D. copper, route and install the water piping and valves as shown in Figures 13 or 14. Install an approved anti-scald valve if the 150°F HWG setpoint is or will be selected. An appropriate method must be employed to purge air from the HWG piping. This may be accomplished by flushing water through the HWG (as in Figures 13 and 14) or by installing an air vent at the high point of the HWG piping system.
2. Insulate all HWG water piping with no less than 3/8” [10mm] wall closed cell insulation.
3. Open both shut off valves and make sure the tank drain valve is closed.

### Water Tank Refill

1. Close valve #4. Ensure that the HWG valves (valves #2 and #3) are open. Open the cold water supply (valve #1) to fill the tank through the HWG piping. This will purge air from the HWG piping.
2. Open a hot water faucet to vent air from the system until water flows from faucet; turn off faucet. Open valve #4.
3. Depress the hot water tank pressure relief valve handle to ensure that there is no air remaining in the tank.
4. Inspect all work for leaks.

5. Before restoring power or fuel supply to the water heater, adjust the temperature setting on the tank thermostat(s) to insure maximum utilization of the heat available from the refrigeration system and conserve the most energy. On tanks with both upper and lower elements and thermostats, the lower element should be turned down to 100°F [38°C] or the lowest setting; the upper element should be adjusted to 120-130°F [49-54°C]. Depending upon the specific needs of the customer, you may want to adjust the upper element differently. On tanks with a single thermostat, a preheat tank should be used (Fig 14).
6. Replace access cover(s) and restore power or fuel supply.

### Initial Start-Up

1. Make sure all valves in the HWG water circuit are fully open.
2. Turn on the heat pump and allow it to run for 10-15 minutes.
3. Set SW12 to the “OFF” position (enabled) to engage the HWG.
4. The HWG pump should not run if the compressor is not running.
5. The temperature difference between the water entering and leaving the HWG coil should be approximately 5-10°F [3-6°C].
6. Allow the unit to operate for 20 to 30 minutes to insure that it is functioning properly.

Table 7: HWG Water Piping Size and Length

Unit Nominal Tonnage	Nominal HWG Flow (gpm)	1/2" Copper (max length*)	3/4" Copper (max length*)
1.5	0.6	50	-
2.0	0.8	50	-
2.5	1.0	50	-
3.0	1.2	50	-
3.5	1.4	50	-
4.0	1.6	45	50
5.0	2.0	25	50
6.0	2.4	10	50

\*Maximum length is equivalent length (in feet) one way of type L copper.

## Electrical - Line Voltage

**⚠ WARNING! ⚠**

**WARNING!** To avoid possible injury or death due to electrical shock, open the power supply disconnect switch and secure it in an open position during installation.

**⚠ CAUTION! ⚠**

**CAUTION!** Use only copper conductors for field installed electrical wiring. Unit terminals are not designed to accept other types of conductors.

All final electrical connections must be made with a length of flexible conduit to minimize vibration and sound transmission to the building.

### General Line Voltage Wiring

Be sure the available power is the same voltage and phase shown on the unit serial plate. Line and low voltage wiring must be done in accordance with local codes or the National Electric Code, whichever is applicable.

### Power Connection

Line voltage connection is made by connecting the incoming line voltage wires to the “L” side of the contactor as shown in Figure 18. Consult Table 9 for correct fuse size.

### 208-230 Volt Operation

Verify transformer tap with air handler wiring diagram to insure that the transformer tap is set to the correct voltage, 208V or 230V.

### Electrical - Line Voltage

All field installed wiring, including electrical ground, must comply with the National Electrical Code as well as all applicable local codes. Refer to the unit electrical data for fuse sizes. Consult wiring diagram for field connections that must be made by the installing (or electrical) contractor.

Table 9: TTS Series Electrical Data

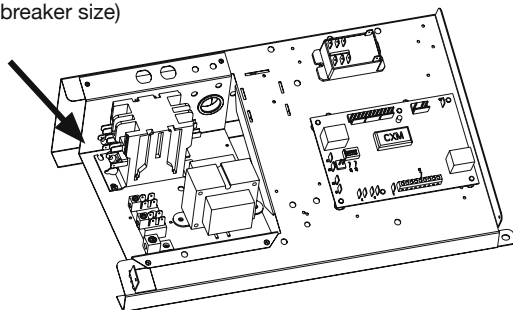
Model	Compressor			HWG Pump FLA	External Pump FLA	Total Unit FLA	Min Circuit Amps	Max Fuse/HACR
	RLA	LRA	Qty					
026	11.7	58.3	1	0.5	4.0	16.2	19.1	30
038	15.3	83.0	1	0.5	4.0	19.8	23.6	35
049	21.2	104.0	1	0.5	4.0	25.7	31.0	50
064	27.1	152.9	1	0.5	4.0	31.6	38.3	60

Rated Voltage of 208/230/60/1  
 HACR circuit breaker in USA only

Min/Max Voltage of 197/252  
 All fuses Class RK-5

Figure 18: Indoor Compressor Section Line Voltage Field Wiring

Unit Power Supply  
 (see electrical table for wire  
 and breaker size)



## Electrical - HWG Wiring

### 208-230 Volt Operation

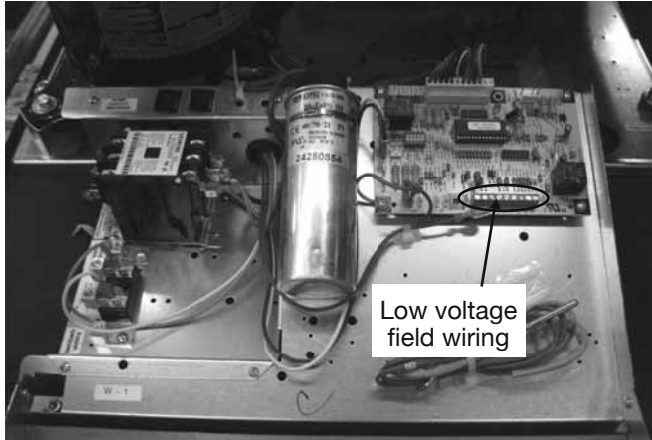
Verify transformer tap with air handler wiring diagram to insure that the transformer tap is set to the correct voltage, 208V or 230V.

## Electrical - Low Voltage Wiring

### Thermostat Connections (Indoor Compressor Section)

The thermostat should be wired directly to the CXM board. Figure 21 show low voltage wiring. Note that the air handler or furnace transformer will be used to power the CXM board in the compressor section. See “Electrical – Thermostat” for specific terminal connections.

Figure 21: TTS Low Voltage Field Wiring



### Low Air Temperature Sensor Installation

After mounting the FP2 sensor in the air handler connect the sensor wiring to the violet wires in the compressor section's control box as shown in Figure 22. **Clip the violet wire loop in the compressor section's control box.** Wire the violet leads from FP2 to the violet leads clipped in the control box. FP2 sensor is packed inside the compressor section control box.

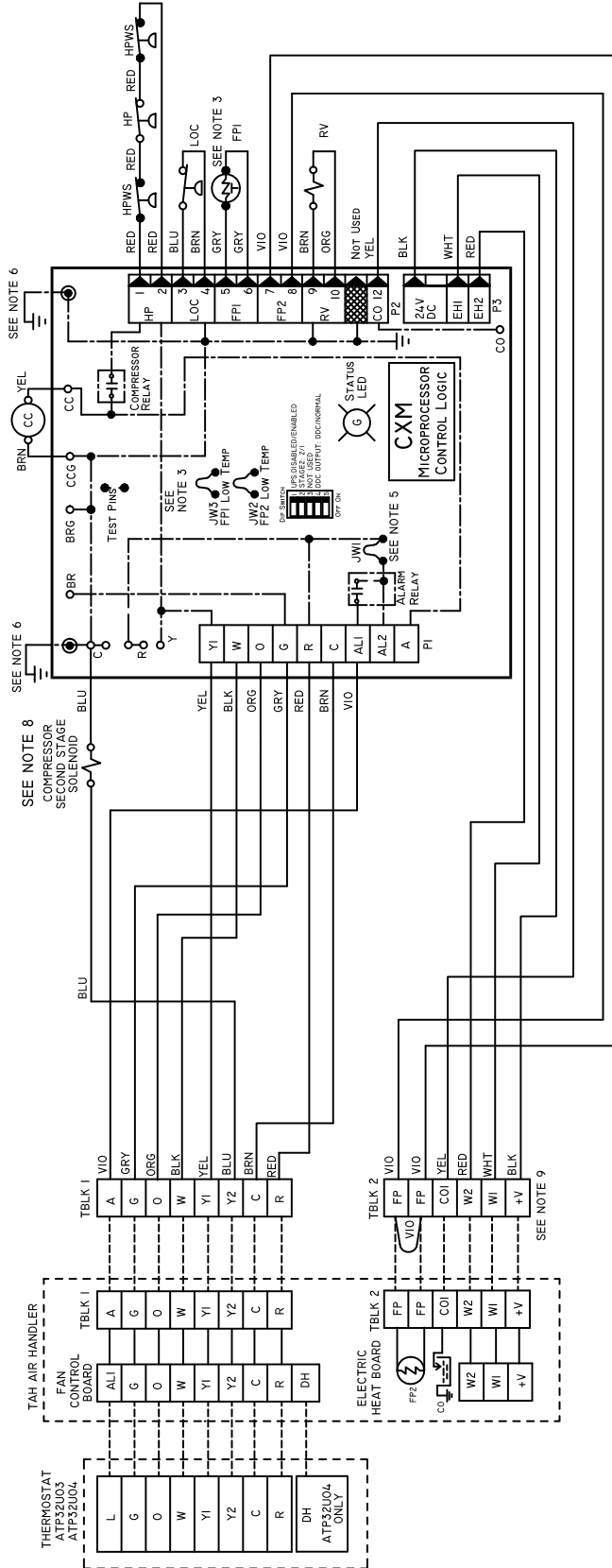
### Low Water Temperature Cutout Selection

The CXM control allows the field selection of low water (or water-antifreeze solution) temperature limit by clipping jumper JW3, which changes the sensing temperature associated with thermistor FP1. Note that the FP1 thermistor is located on the refrigerant line between the coaxial heat exchanger and expansion device (TXV). Therefore, FP1 is sensing refrigerant temperature, not water temperature, which is a better indication of how water flow rate/temperature is affecting the refrigeration circuit.

The factory setting for FP1 is for systems using water (30°F [-1.1°C] refrigerant temperature). In low water temperature (extended range) applications with antifreeze (most ground loops), jumper JW3 should be clipped as shown in Figure 23 to change the setting to 10°F [-12.2°C] refrigerant temperature, a more suitable temperature when using an antifreeze solution. All residential units include water/refrigerant circuit insulation to prevent internal condensation, which is required when operating with entering water temperatures below 59°F [15°C].

# Electrical - Low Voltage Wiring

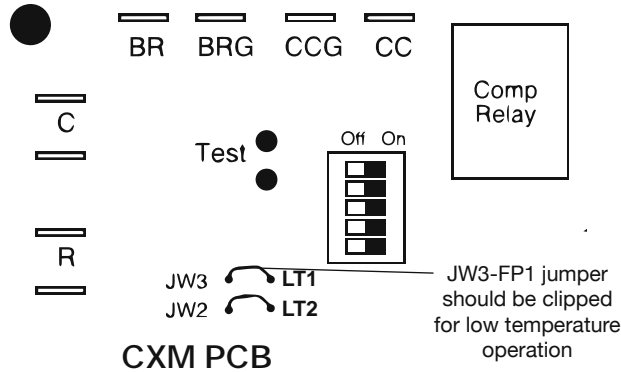
Figure 22b: TTS Low Voltage Field Wiring



- NOTES:
1. COMPRESSOR THERMALLY PROTECTED INTERNALLY.
  2. ALL WIRING TO THE UNIT MUST COMPLY WITH NEC AND LOCAL CODES.
  3. FPI THERMISTERS PROVIDES FREEZE PROTECTION FOR WATER. WHEN USING ANTI-FREEZE SOLUTIONS, CUT JWS JUMPER.
  4. CHECK INSTALLATION WIRING INFORMATION FOR SPECIFIC THERMOSTAT HOOKUP. REFER TO THERMOSTAT INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR WIRING TO THE UNIT. T-STAT WIRING MUST BE "CLASS 1" AND VOLTAGE RATING EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN UNIT SUPPLY VOLTAGE.
  5. 24V ALARM SIGNAL SHOWN. FOR DRY ALARM CONTACT, CUT JWI JUMPER AND DRY CONTACT WILL BE AVAILABLE BETWEEN ALI AND AL2.
  6. SECONDARY GROUND VIA CXM BOARD STANDOFFS & SCREWS TO CONTROL BOX. (GROUND AVAILABLE FROM TOP TWO STANDOFFS AS SHOWN.)
  7. HWG PUMP ONLY IN MODELS WITH HOT WATER GENERATION AND INTERNAL PUMP OPTION.
  8. Y2 MUST BE WIRED TO SOLENOID FOR TWO STAGE UNIT TO OPERATE PROPERLY.
  9. VIO JUMPER FROM FP TO FP ON TBLK 2 WILL BE REMOVED WHEN UNIT IS USED WITH TAH AIR HANDLER OR WHEN FP2 SENSOR IS FIELD INSTALLED ON EXISTING AIR HANDLER

## Electrical - Low Voltage Wiring

Figure 23: FP1 Limit Setting

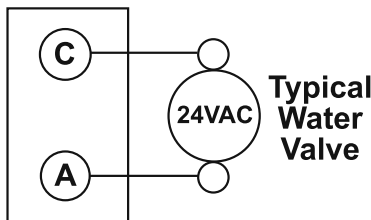


### Accessory Connections

A terminal paralleling the compressor contactor coil has been provided on the CXM control. Terminal "A" is designed to control accessory devices, such as water valves. Note: This terminal should be used only with 24 Volt signals and not line voltage. Terminal "A" is energized with the compressor contactor. See Figure 24 or the specific unit wiring diagram for details.

Figure 24: Accessory Wiring

### Terminal Strip



### Water Solenoid Valves

An external solenoid valve(s) should be used on ground water installations to shut off flow to the unit when the compressor is not operating. A slow closing valve may be required to help reduce water hammer. Figure 24 shows typical wiring for a 24VAC external solenoid valve. Figures 25 and 26 illustrate typical slow closing water control valve wiring for Taco 500 series (P/N AVM...) and Taco SBV series valves. Slow closing valves take approximately 60 seconds to open (very little water will flow before 45 seconds). Once fully open, an end switch allows the compressor to be energized. Only relay or triac based electronic thermostats should be used with slow closing valves. When wired as shown, the slow closing valve will operate properly with the following notations:

1. The valve will remain open during a unit lockout.
2. The valve will draw approximately 25-35 VA through the "Y" signal of the thermostat.

Note: This valve can overheat the anticipator of an electromechanical thermostat. Therefore, only relay or triac based thermostats should be used.

### Two-stage Units

Two-stage units should be designed with two parallel valves for ground water applications to limit water use during first stage operation. For example, at 1.5 gpm/ton [2.0 l/m per kW], a model 049 unit requires 6 gpm [23 l/m] for full load (2nd stage) operation, but only 4 gpm [15 l/m] during 1st stage operation. Since the unit will operate on first stage 80-90% of the time, significant water savings can be realized by using two parallel solenoid valves with two flow regulators. In the example above, stage one solenoid would be installed with a 4 gpm [15 l/m] flow regulator on the outlet, while stage two would utilize a 2 gpm [8 l/m] flow regulator. When stage one is operating, the second solenoid valve will be closed. When stage two is operating, both valves will be open, allowing full load flow rate.

Figure 27 illustrates piping for two-stage solenoid valves. Review figures 24-26 for wiring of stage one valve. Stage two valve should be wired between "Y2" (compressor solenoid -- wire nut connection) and terminal "C." NOTE: When EWT is below 50°F [10°C], a minimum of 2 gpm per ton (2.6 l/m per kW) is required.

Figure 25: AMV Valve Wiring

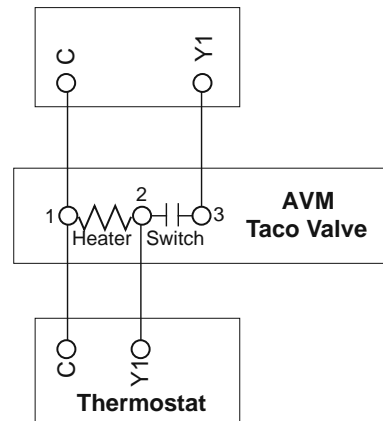
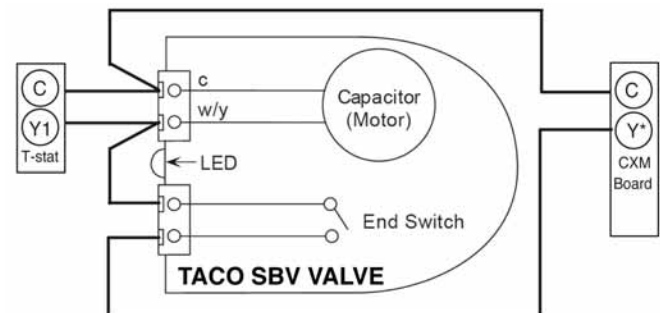
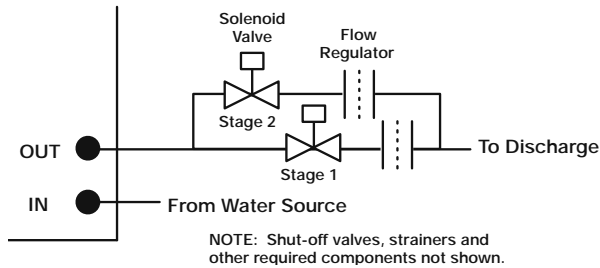


Figure 26: Taco SBV Valve Wiring



## Electrical - Low Voltage Wiring

Figure 27: Two-Stage Piping



### ELECTRICAL - THERMOSTAT WIRING

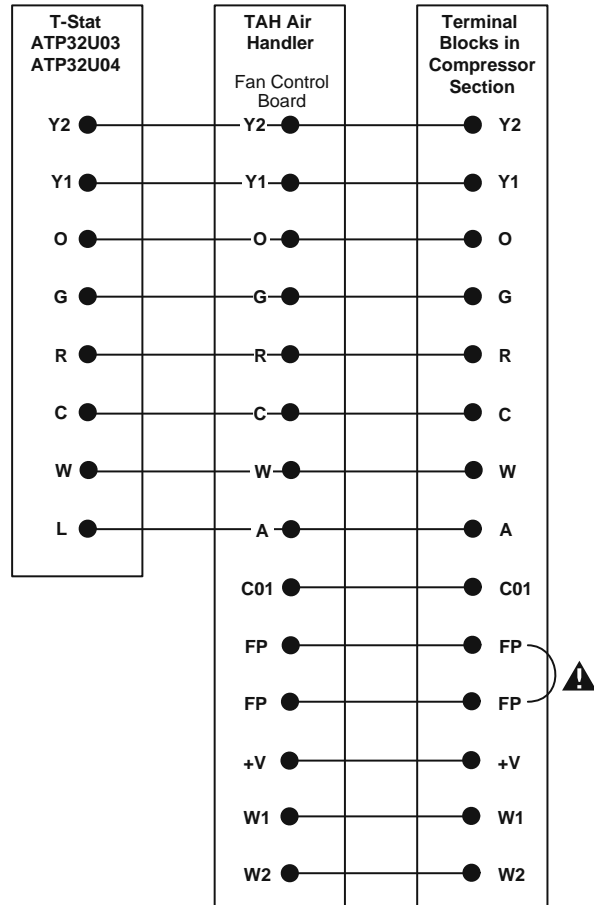
#### Thermostat Installation

The thermostat should be located on an interior wall in a larger room, away from supply duct drafts. DO NOT locate the thermostat in areas subject to sunlight, drafts or on external walls. The wire access hole behind the thermostat may in certain cases need to be sealed to prevent erroneous temperature measurement. Position the thermostat back plate against the wall so that it appears level and so the thermostat wires protrude through the middle of the back plate. Mark the position of the back plate mounting holes and drill holes with a 3/16" (5mm) bit. Install supplied anchors and secure plate to the wall. Thermostat wire must be 18 AWG wire. Wire the appropriate thermostat as shown in Figures 28a through 28c to the low voltage terminal strip on the CXM control board. Practically any heat pump thermostat will work with these units, provided it has the correct number of heating and cooling stages.

#### ⚠ CAUTION! ⚠

CAUTION! Refrigerant pressure activated water regulating valves should never be used with ClimateMaster equipment.

Figure 28a: Typical Thermostat Wiring, TAH AHU with AHU32U03/4



⚠ **IMPORTANT:** Violet jumper from FP to FP on Terminal block 2 in compressor section must be removed when unit is installed with TAH air handler or when FP2 sensor is field installed on existing air handler.

See equipment wiring diagram for more details.

## Electrical - Low Voltage Wiring

Figure 28b: Typical Thermostat Wiring, Single-Stage Units (2 Heat/1 Cool)

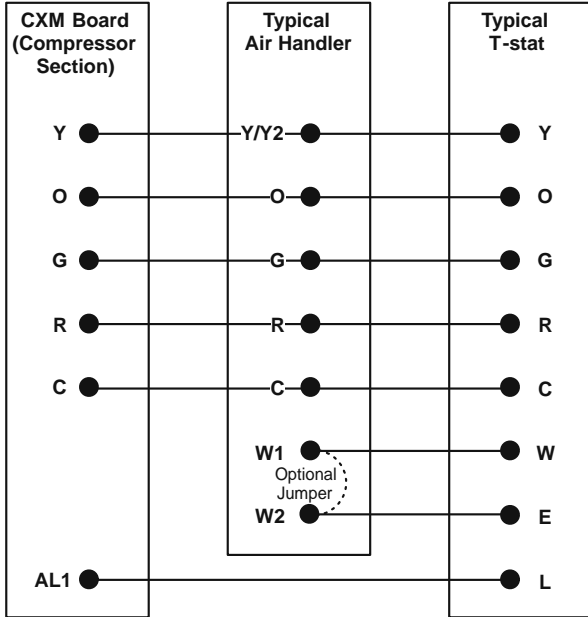
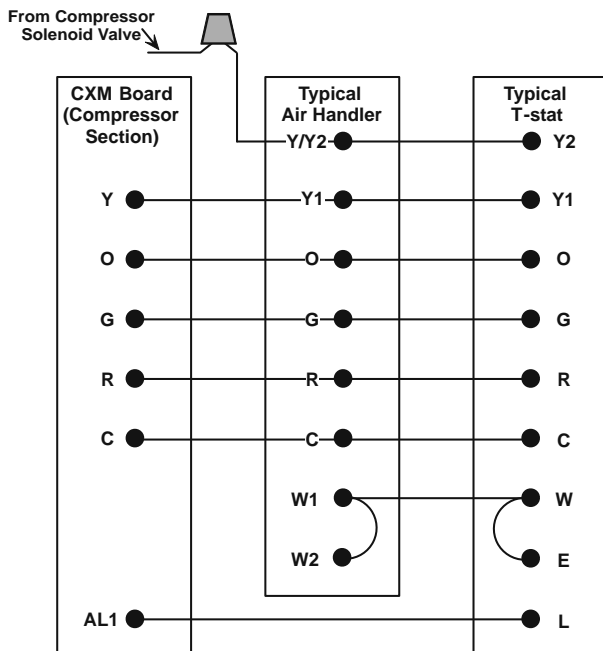


Figure 28c: Typical Thermostat Wiring, Two-Stage Units (3 Heat/2 Cool)



## CXM Controls

### CXM Control

For detailed control information, see CXM Application, Operation and Maintenance (AOM) manual (part #97B0003N12).

### Field Selectable Inputs

**Test mode:** Test mode allows the service technician to check the operation of the control in a timely manner. By momentarily shorting the test terminals, the CXM control enters a 20 minute test mode period in which all time delays are sped up 15 times. Upon entering test mode, the status LED will flash a code representing the last fault. For diagnostic ease at the thermostat, the alarm relay will also cycle during test mode. The alarm relay will cycle on and off similar to the status LED to indicate a code representing the last fault, at the thermostat. Test mode can be exited by shorting the test terminals for 3 seconds.

**Retry Mode:** If the control is attempting a retry of a fault, the status LED will slow flash (slow flash = one flash every 2 seconds) to indicate the control is in the process of retrying.

### Field Configuration Options

Note: In the following field configuration options, jumper wires should be clipped **ONLY** when power is removed from the CXM control.

**Water coil low temperature limit setting:** Jumper 3 (JW3-FP1 Low Temp) provides field selection of temperature limit setting for FP1 of 30°F or 10°F [-1°F or -12°C] (refrigerant temperature).

*Not Clipped = 30°F [-1°C]. Clipped = 10°F [-12°C].*

**Air coil low temperature limit setting:** Jumper 2 (JW2-FP2 Low Temp) provides field selection of temperature limit setting for FP2 of 30°F or 10°F [-1°F or -12°C] (refrigerant temperature). Note: This jumper should only be clipped under extenuating circumstances, as recommended by the factory.

*Not Clipped = 30°F [-1°C]. Clipped = 10°F [-12°C].*

**Alarm relay setting:** Jumper 1 (JW1-AL2 Dry) provides field selection of the alarm relay terminal AL2 to be jumpered to 24VAC or to be a dry contact (no connection).

*Not Clipped = AL2 connected to R. Clipped = AL2 dry contact (no connection).*

### DIP Switches

Note: In the following field configuration options, DIP switches should only be changed when power is removed from the CXM control.

**DIP switch 1:** Unit Performance Sentinel Disable - provides field selection to disable the UPS feature.

*On = Enabled. Off = Disabled.*

**DIP switch 2:** Stage 2 Selection - provides selection of whether compressor has an “on” delay. If set to stage 2, the compressor will have a 3 second delay before energizing. Also, if set for stage 2, the alarm relay will NOT cycle during test mode.

*On = Stage 1. Off = Stage 2*

**DIP switch 3:** Not Used.

**DIP switch 4:** DDC Output at EH2 - provides selection for DDC operation. If set to “DDC Output at EH2,” the EH2 terminal will continuously output the last fault code of the controller. If set to “EH2 normal,” EH2 will operate as standard electric heat output.

*On = EH2 Normal. Off = DDC Output at EH2.*

NOTE: Some CXM controls only have a 2 position DIP switch package. If this is the case, this option can be selected by clipping the jumper which is in position 4 of SW1.

*Jumper not clipped = EH2 Normal. Jumper clipped = DDC Output at EH2.*

**DIP switch 5:** Factory Setting - Normal position is “On.” Do not change selection unless instructed to do so by the factory.

Table 10: CXM LED And Alarm Relay Operations

Description of Operation	LED	Alarm Relay
Normal Mode	On	Open
Normal Mode with UPS Warning	On	Cycle (closed 5 sec., Open 25 sec.)
CXM is non-functional	Off	Open
Fault Retry	Slow Flash	Open
Lockout	Fast Flash	Closed
Over/Under Voltage Shutdown	Slow Flash	Open (Closed after 15 minutes)
Test Mode - No fault in memory	Flashing Code 1	Cycling Code 1
Test Mode - HP Fault in memory	Flashing Code 2	Cycling Code 2
Test Mode - LP Fault in memory	Flashing Code 3	Cycling Code 3
Test Mode - LT1 Fault in memory	Flashing Code 4	Cycling Code 4
Test Mode - LT2 Fault in memory	Flashing Code 5	Cycling Code 5
Test Mode - CO Fault in memory	Flashing Code 6	Cycling Code 6
Test Mode - Over/Under shutdown in memory	Flashing Code 7	Cycling Code 7
Test Mode - UPS in memory	Flashing Code 8	Cycling Code 8
Test Mode - Swapped Thermistor	Flashing Code 9	Cycling Code 9

-Slow Flash = 1 flash every 2 seconds

-Fast Flash = 2 flashes every 1 second

-Flash code 2 = 2 quick flashes, 10 second pause, 2 quick flashes, 10 second pause, etc.

-On pulse 1/3 second; off pulse 1/3 second



## CXM Controls

### Safety Features – CXM Control

The safety features below are provided to protect the compressor, heat exchangers, wiring and other components from damage caused by operation outside of design conditions.

**Anti-short cycle protection:** The control features a 5 minute anti-short cycle protection for the compressor.

Note: The 5 minute anti-short cycle also occurs at power up.

**Random start:** The control features a random start upon power up of 5-80 seconds.

**Fault Retry:** In Fault Retry mode, the Status LED begins slowly flashing to signal that the control is trying to recover from a fault input. The control will stage off the outputs and then “try again” to satisfy the thermostat input call. Once the thermostat input call is satisfied, the control will continue on as if no fault occurred. If 3 consecutive faults occur without satisfying the thermostat input call, the control will go into “lockout” mode. The last fault causing the lockout will be stored in memory and can be viewed by going into test mode. Note: FP1/FP2 faults are factory set at only one try.

**Lockout:** In lockout mode, the status LED will begin fast flashing. The compressor relay is turned off immediately. Lockout mode can be “soft” reset by turning off the thermostat (or satisfying the call). A “soft” reset keeps the fault in memory but resets the control. A “hard” reset (disconnecting power to the control) resets the control and erases fault memory.

**Lockout with emergency heat:** While in lockout mode, if W becomes active (CXM), emergency heat mode will occur.

**High pressure switch:** When the high pressure switch opens due to high refrigerant pressures, the compressor relay is de-energized immediately since the high pressure switch is in series with the compressor contactor coil. The high pressure fault recognition is immediate (does not delay for 30 continuous seconds before de-energizing the compressor).

*High pressure lockout code = 2*

Example: 2 quick flashes, 10 sec pause, 2 quick flashes, 10 sec. pause, etc.

**Low pressure switch:** The low pressure switch must be open and remain open for 30 continuous seconds during “on” cycle to be recognized as a low pressure fault. If the low pressure switch is open for 30 seconds prior to compressor power up it will be considered a low pressure (loss of charge) fault. The low pressure switch input is bypassed for the initial 120 seconds of a compressor run cycle.

*Low pressure lockout code = 3*

**Water coil low temperature (FP1):** The FP1 thermistor temperature must be below the selected low temperature limit setting for 30 continuous seconds during a compressor run cycle to be recognized as a FP1 fault. The FP1 input is bypassed for the initial 120 seconds of a compressor run cycle. FP1 is set at the factory for one try. Therefore, the control will go into lockout mode once the FP1 fault has occurred.

*FP1 lockout code = 4*

**Air coil low temperature (FP2):** The FP2 thermistor temperature must be below the selected low temperature limit setting for 30 continuous seconds during a compressor run cycle to be recognized as a FP2 fault. The FP2 input is bypassed for the initial 120 seconds of a compressor run cycle. FP2 is set at the factory for one try. Therefore, the control will go into lockout mode once the FP2 fault has occurred.

*FP2 lockout code = 5*

**Condensate overflow:** The condensate overflow sensor must sense overflow level for 30 continuous seconds to be recognized as a CO fault. Condensate overflow will be monitored at all times.

*CO lockout code = 6*

**Over/under voltage shutdown:** An over/under voltage condition exists when the control voltage is outside the range of 18VAC to 31.5VAC. Over/under voltage shut down is a self-resetting safety. If the voltage comes back within range for at least 0.5 seconds, normal operation is restored. This is not considered a fault or lockout. If the CXM is in over/under voltage shutdown for 15 minutes, the alarm relay will close.

*Over/under voltage shut down code = 7*

**Unit Performance Sentinel-UPS (patent pending):** The UPS feature indicates when the heat pump is operating inefficiently. A UPS condition exists when:

- In heating mode with compressor energized, FP2 is greater than 125°F [52°C] for 30 continuous seconds, or:
- In cooling mode with compressor energized, FP1 is greater than 125°F [52°C] for 30 continuous seconds, or:
- In cooling mode with compressor energized, FP2 is less than 40°F [4.5°C] for 30 continuous seconds. If a UPS condition occurs, the control will immediately go to UPS warning. The status LED will remain on as if the control is in normal mode. Outputs of the control, excluding LED and alarm relay, will NOT be affected by UPS. The UPS condition cannot occur during a compressor off cycle. During UPS warning, the alarm relay will cycle on and off. The cycle rate will be “on” for 5 seconds, “off” for 25 seconds, “on” for 5 seconds, “off” for 25 seconds, etc.

*UPS warning code = 8*

**Swapped FP1/FP2 thermistors:** During test mode, the control monitors to see if the FP1 and FP2 thermistors are in the appropriate places. If the control is in test mode, the control will lockout, with code 9, after 30 seconds if:

- The compressor is on in the cooling mode and the FP1 sensor is colder than the FP2 sensor, or:
- The compressor is on in the heating mode and the FP2 sensor is colder than the FP1 sensor.

*Swapped FP1/FP2 thermistor code = 9.*

### Diagnostic Features

The LED on the CXM board advises the technician of the current status of the CXM control. The LED can display either the current CXM mode or the last fault in memory if in test mode. If there is no fault in memory, the LED will flash Code 1 (when in test mode).

# CXM Controls

## CXM Control Start-up Operation

The control will not operate until all inputs and safety controls are checked for normal conditions. The compressor will have a 5 minute anti-short cycle delay at power-up. The first time after power-up that there is a call for compressor, the compressor will follow a 5 to 80 second random start delay. After the random start delay and anti-short cycle delay, the compressor relay will be energized. On all subsequent compressor calls, the random start delay is omitted.

Table 11: Unit Operation

T-stat signal	TTS
	Variable Speed Air Handler
G	Fan only
G, Y or Y1	Stage 1 heating <sup>1</sup>
G, Y1, Y2	Stage 2 heating <sup>1</sup>
G, Y1, Y2, W	Stage 3 heating <sup>1</sup>
G, W	Emergency heat
G, Y or Y1, O	Stage 1 cooling <sup>2</sup>
G, Y1, Y2, O	Stage 2 cooling <sup>2</sup>

- Stage 1 = 1st stage compressor, 1st stage fan operation  
 Stage 2 = 2nd stage compressor, 2nd stage fan operation  
 Stage 3 = 2nd stage compressor, auxiliary electric heat, 2nd or 3rd stage fan operation (depending on fan settings)
- Stage 1 = 1st stage compressor, 1st stage fan operation, reversing valve  
 Stage 2 = 2nd stage compressor, 2nd stage fan operation, reversing valve

## CXM Thermostat Details

**Thermostat Compatibility** - Most all heat pump thermostats can be used with the CXM control. However Heat/Cool stats are NOT compatible with the CXM.

**Anticipation Leakage Current** - Maximum leakage current for "Y" is 50 mA and for "W" is 20mA. Triacs can be used if leakage current is less than above. Thermostats with anticipators can be used if anticipation current is less than that specified above.

## Thermostat Signals -

- "Y" and "W" have a 1 second recognition time when being activated or being removed.
- "O" and "G" are direct pass through signals but are monitored by the micro processor.
- "R" and "C" are from the transformer.
- "AL1" and "AL2" originate from the alarm relay.
- "A" is paralleled with the compressor output for use with well water solenoid valves.
- The "Y" 1/4" quick connect is a connection point to the "Y" input terminal P1 for factory use. This "Y" terminal can be used to drive panel mounted relays such as the loop pump relay.

Table 12: Nominal Resistance at Various Temperatures

Temp (°C)	Temp (°F)	Resistance (kOhm)	Temp (°C)	Temp (°F)	Resistance (kOhm)
-17.8	0.0	85.34	55	131.0	2.99
-17.5	0.5	84.00	56	132.8	2.88
-16.9	1.5	81.38	57	134.6	2.77
-12	10.4	61.70	58	136.4	2.67
-11	12.2	58.40	59	138.2	2.58
-10	14.0	55.30	60	140.0	2.49
-9	15.8	52.38	61	141.8	2.40
-8	17.6	49.64	62	143.6	2.32
-7	19.4	47.05	63	145.4	2.23
-6	21.2	44.61	64	147.2	2.16
-5	23.0	42.32	65	149.0	2.08
-4	24.8	40.15	66	150.8	2.01
-3	26.6	38.11	67	152.6	1.94
-2	28.4	36.18	68	154.4	1.88
-1	30.2	34.37	69	156.2	1.81
0	32.0	32.65	70	158.0	1.75
1	33.8	31.03	71	159.8	1.69
2	35.6	29.50	72	161.6	1.64
3	37.4	28.05	73	163.4	1.58
4	39.2	26.69	74	165.2	1.53
5	41.0	25.39	75	167.0	1.48
6	42.8	24.17	76	168.8	1.43
7	44.6	23.02	77	170.6	1.39
8	46.4	21.92	78	172.4	1.34
9	48.2	20.88	79	174.2	1.30
10	50.0	19.90	80	176.0	1.26
11	51.8	18.97	81	177.8	1.22
12	53.6	18.09	82	179.6	1.18
13	55.4	17.26	83	181.4	1.14
14	57.2	16.46	84	183.2	1.10
15	59.0	15.71	85	185.0	1.07
16	60.8	15.00	86	186.8	1.04
17	62.6	14.32	87	188.6	1.01
18	64.4	13.68	88	190.4	0.97
19	66.2	13.07	89	192.2	0.94
20	68.0	12.49	90	194.0	0.92
21	69.8	11.94	91	195.8	0.89
22	71.6	11.42	92	197.6	0.86
23	73.4	10.92	93	199.4	0.84
24	75.2	10.45	94	201.2	0.81
25	77.0	10.00	95	203.0	0.79
26	78.8	9.57	96	204.8	0.76
27	80.6	9.16	97	206.6	0.74
28	82.4	8.78	98	208.4	0.72
29	84.2	8.41	99	210.2	0.70
30	86.0	8.06	100	212.0	0.68
31	87.8	7.72	101	213.8	0.66
32	89.6	7.40	102	215.6	0.64
33	91.4	7.10	103	217.4	0.62
34	93.2	6.81	104	219.2	0.60
35	95.0	6.53	105	221.0	0.59
36	96.8	6.27	106	222.8	0.57
37	98.6	6.01	107	224.6	0.55
38	100.4	5.77	108	226.4	0.54
39	102.2	5.54	109	228.2	0.52
40	104.0	5.33	110	230.0	0.51
41	105.8	5.12	111	231.8	0.50
42	107.6	4.92	112	233.6	0.48
43	109.4	4.72	113	235.4	0.47
44	111.2	4.54	114	237.2	0.46
45	113.0	4.37	115	239.0	0.44
46	114.8	4.20	116	240.8	0.43
47	116.6	4.04	117	242.6	0.42
48	118.4	3.89	118	244.4	0.41
49	120.2	3.74	119	246.2	0.40
50	122.0	3.60	120	248.0	0.39
51	123.8	3.47	121	249.8	0.38
52	125.6	3.34	122	251.6	0.37
53	127.4	3.22	123	253.4	0.36
54	129.2	3.10			

## Unit Starting and Operating Conditions

### Operating Limits

Environment – Units are designed for indoor installation only. Never install in areas subject to freezing or where humidity levels could cause cabinet condensation (such as unconditioned spaces subject to 100% outside air). Power Supply – A voltage variation of +/- 10% of nameplate utilization voltage is acceptable.

Determination of operating limits is dependent primarily upon three factors: 1) return air temperature. 2) water temperature, and 3) ambient temperature. When any one of these factors is at minimum or maximum levels, the other two factors should be at normal levels to insure proper unit operation. Extreme variations in temperature and humidity and/or corrosive water or air will adversely affect unit performance, reliability, and service life. Consult Table 13a for operating limits.

**Table 13a: Building Operating Limits**

Operating Limits	TTS	
	Cooling	Heating
<b>Air Limits</b>		
Min. ambient air, DB	45°F [7°C]	39°F [4°C]
Rated ambient air, DB	80.6°F [27°C]	68°F [20°C]
Max. ambient air, DB	130°F [54°C]	85°F [29°C]
Min. entering air, DB/WB	65/45°F [18/7°C]	50°F [10°C]
Rated entering air, DB/WB	80.6/66.2°F [27/19°C]	68°F [20°C]
Max. entering air, DB/WB	100/75°F [38/24°C]	80°F [27°C]
<b>Water Limits</b>		
Min. entering water	30°F [-1°C]	20°F [-6.7°C]
Normal entering water	50-110°F [10-43°C]	30-70°F [-1 to 21°C]
Max. entering water	120°F [49°C]	90°F [32°C]
<b>Normal Water Flow</b>	1.5 to 3.0 gpm / ton [1.6 to 3.2 l/m per kW]	

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### Commissioning Limits

Consult Table 13b for the particular model. Starting conditions vary depending upon model and are based upon the following notes:

#### Notes:

- Commissioning limits in Table 13b are not normal or continuous operating conditions. Minimum/maximum limits are start-up conditions to bring the building space up to occupancy temperatures. Units are not designed to operate under these conditions on a regular basis.
- Voltage utilization range complies with AHRI Standard 110.

**Table 13b: Building Commissioning Limits**

Commissioning Limits	TTS	
	Cooling	Heating
<b>Air Limits</b>		
Min. ambient air, DB	45°F [7°C]	39°F [4°C]
Rated ambient air, DB	80.6°F [27°C]	68°F [20°C]
Max. ambient air, DB	130°F [54°C]	85°F [29°C]
Min. entering air, DB/WB	60°F [16°C]	40°F [4.5°C]
Rated entering air, DB/WB	80.6/66.2°F [27/19°C]	68°F [20°C]
Max. entering air, DB/WB	110/83°F [43/28°C]	80°F [27°C]
<b>Water Limits</b>		
Min. entering water	30°F [-1°C]	20°F [-6.7°C]
Normal entering water	50-110°F [10-43°C]	30-70°F [-1 to 21°C]
Max. entering water	120°F [49°C]	90°F [32°C]
<b>Normal Water Flow</b>	1.5 to 3.0 gpm / ton [1.6 to 3.2 l/m per kW]	

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## Unit Starting and Operating Conditions

### Unit and System Checkout

BEFORE POWERING SYSTEM, please check the following:

#### UNIT CHECKOUT

- ❑ Balancing/shutoff valves: Insure that all isolation valves are open and water control valves are wired.
- ❑ Line voltage and wiring: Verify that voltage is within an acceptable range for the unit and wiring and fuses/ breakers are properly sized. Verify that low voltage wiring is complete.
- ❑ Unit control transformer: Insure that transformer has the properly selected voltage tap. Residential 208-230V units are factory wired for 230V operation unless specified otherwise.
- ❑ Loop/water piping is complete and purged of air. Water/ piping is clean.
- ❑ Antifreeze has been added if necessary.
- ❑ Entering water and air: Insure that entering water and air temperatures are within operating limits of Table 13b.
- ❑ Low water temperature cutout: Verify that low water temperature cut-out on the CXM/DXM control is properly set.
- ❑ Unit fan: Manually rotate fan to verify free rotation and insure that blower wheel is secured to the motor shaft. Be sure to remove any shipping supports if needed. DO NOT oil motors upon start-up. Fan motors are pre-oiled at the factory. Check unit fan speed selection and compare to design requirements.
- ❑ Condensate line: Verify that condensate line is open and properly pitched toward drain.
- ❑ HWG pump is disconnected unless piping is completed and air has been purged from the system.
- ❑ Water flow balancing: Record inlet and outlet water temperatures for each heat pump upon startup. This check can eliminate nuisance trip outs and high velocity water flow that could erode heat exchangers.
- ❑ Unit air coil and filters: Insure that filter is clean and accessible. Clean air coil of all manufacturing oils.
- ❑ Unit controls: Verify that CXM field selection options are properly set. Low voltage wiring is complete.
- ❑ Blower speed is set.
- ❑ Service/access panels are in place.

#### SYSTEM CHECKOUT

- ❑ System water temperature: Check water temperature for proper range and also verify heating and cooling set points for proper operation.
- ❑ System pH: Check and adjust water pH if necessary to maintain a level between 6 and 8.5. Proper pH promotes longevity of hoses and fittings (see Table 4).
- ❑ System flushing: Verify that all air is purged from the system. Air in the system can cause poor operation or system corrosion. Water used in the system must be potable quality initially and clean of dirt, piping slag, and strong chemical cleaning agents. Some antifreeze solutions may require distilled water.
- ❑ Flow Controller pump(s): Verify that the pump(s) is wired, purged of air, and in operating condition.

- ❑ System controls: Verify that system controls function and operate in the proper sequence.
- ❑ Low water temperature cutout: Verify that low water temperature cut-out controls are set properly (FP1 - JW3).
- ❑ Miscellaneous: Note any questionable aspects of the installation.

### ⚠ CAUTION! ⚠

**CAUTION!** Verify that ALL water control valves are open and allow water flow prior to engaging the compressor. Freezing of the coax or water lines can permanently damage the heat pump.

### ⚠ CAUTION! ⚠

**CAUTION!** To avoid equipment damage, DO NOT leave system filled in a building without heat during the winter unless antifreeze is added to the water loop. Heat exchangers never fully drain by themselves and will freeze unless winterized with antifreeze.

### Unit Start-up Procedure

1. Always deactivate the HWG (on units equipped with an HWG) before completing the following steps.
2. Turn the thermostat fan position to "ON." Blower should start.
3. Balance air flow at registers.
4. Adjust all valves to their full open position. Turn on the line power to all heat pump units.
5. Room temperature should be within the minimum-maximum ranges of Table 13b. During start-up checks, loop water temperature entering the heat pump should be between 30°F [-1°C] and 95°F [35°C].
6. Two factors determine the operating limits of water source heat pumps, (a) return air temperature, and (b) water temperature. When any one of these factors is at a minimum or maximum level, the other factor must be at normal level to insure proper unit operation.
  - a. Adjust the unit thermostat to the warmest setting. Place the thermostat mode switch in the "COOL" position. Slowly reduce thermostat setting until the compressor activates.
  - b. Check for cool air delivery at the unit grille within a few minutes after the unit has begun to operate. Note: Units have a five minute time delay in the control circuit that can be bypassed on the CXM/ DXM control board as shown below in Figure 20. See controls description for details.
  - c. Verify that the compressor is on and that the water flow rate is correct by measuring pressure drop through the heat exchanger using the P/T plugs and comparing to Table 14.
  - d. Check the elevation and cleanliness of the condensate lines. Dripping may be a sign of a

## Unit Start-Up Procedure

blocked line. Check that the condensate trap is filled to provide a water seal.

- e. Refer to Table 15. Check the temperature of both entering and leaving water. If temperature is within range, proceed with the test. If temperature is outside of the operating range, check refrigerant pressures and compare to Tables 16a through 16d. Verify correct water flow by comparing unit pressure drop across the heat exchanger versus the data in Table 14. Heat of rejection (HR) can be calculated and compared to catalog data capacity pages. The formula for HR for systems with water is as follows:  $HR = TD \times GPM \times 500$ , where TD is the temperature difference between the entering and leaving water, and GPM is the flow rate in U.S. GPM, determined by comparing the pressure drop across the heat exchanger to Table 14.
  - f. Check air temperature drop across the air coil when compressor is operating. Air temperature drop should be between 15°F and 25°F [8°C and 14°C].
  - g. Turn thermostat to "OFF" position. A hissing noise indicates proper functioning of the reversing valve.
7. Allow five (5) minutes between tests for pressure to equalize before beginning heating test.
    - a. Adjust the thermostat to the lowest setting. Place the thermostat mode switch in the "HEAT" position.
    - b. Slowly raise the thermostat to a higher temperature until the compressor activates.
    - c. Check for warm air delivery within a few minutes after the unit has begun to operate.
    - d. Refer to Table 15. Check the temperature of both entering and leaving water. If temperature is within range, proceed with the test. If temperature is outside of the operating range, check refrigerant pressures and compare to Tables 16a through 16d. Verify correct water flow by comparing unit pressure drop across the heat exchanger versus the data in Table 14. Heat of extraction (HE) can be calculated and compared to submittal data capacity pages. The formula for HE for systems with water is as follows:  $HE = TD \times GPM \times 500$ , where TD is the temperature difference between the entering and leaving water, and GPM is the flow rate in U.S. GPM, determined by comparing the pressure drop across the heat exchanger to Table 14.
    - e. Check air temperature rise across the air coil when compressor is operating. Air temperature rise should be between 20°F and 30°F [11°C and 17°C].
    - f. Check for vibration, noise, and water leaks.
  8. If unit fails to operate, perform troubleshooting analysis (see troubleshooting section). If the check described fails to reveal the problem and the unit still does not operate, contact a trained service technician to insure proper diagnosis and repair of the equipment.
  9. When testing is complete, set system to maintain desired comfort level.
  10. BE CERTAIN TO FILL OUT AND RETURN ALL WARRANTY REGISTRATION PAPERWORK.

Note: If performance during any mode appears abnormal, refer to the CXM section or troubleshooting section of this manual. To obtain maximum performance, the air coil should be cleaned before start-up. A 10% solution of dishwasher detergent and water is recommended.

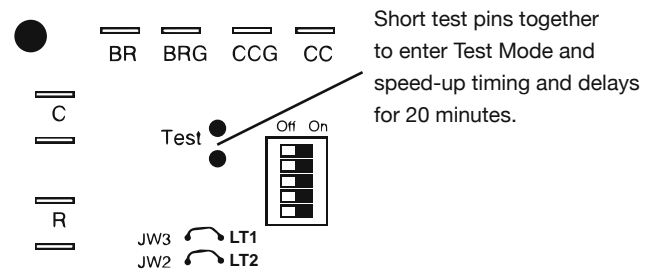
**⚠ WARNING! ⚠**

**WARNING!** When the disconnect switch is closed, high voltage is present in some areas of the electrical panel. Exercise caution when working with energized equipment.

**⚠ CAUTION! ⚠**

**CAUTION!** Verify that ALL water control valves are open and allow water flow prior to engaging the compressor. Freezing of the coax or water lines can permanently damage the heat pump.

Figure 29: Test Mode Pins



# Unit Operating Conditions

**Table 14: Two-Stage HFC-410A Compressor Section Coax Water Pressure Drop**

Model	GPM	Pressure Drop (psi)			
		30°F	50°F	70°F	90°F
026	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5
	3.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.7
	3.4	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8
	4.5	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.2
	6.0	3.1	2.3	1.9	1.8
038	3.0	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.9
	4.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.5
	6.0	3.8	2.7	2.3	2.2
	6.8	4.5	3.2	2.7	2.6
	9.0	6.9	5.2	4.4	4.1
049	4.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3
	6.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9
	6.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2
	9.0	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2
	12.0	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.5
064	6.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3
	7.5	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.8
	9.0	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.4
	11.3	3.7	2.6	2.3	2.3
	12.0	4.1	3.0	2.6	2.6
	15.0	6.1	4.7	4.1	4.0

**Table 15: Water Temperature Change Through Heat Exchanger**

Water Flow, gpm (l/m)	Rise, Cooling °F	Drop, Heating °F
For Closed Loop: Ground Source or Closed Loop Systems at 3 gpm per ton (3.9 l/m per kw)	9 - 12	4 - 9
For Open Loop: Ground Water Systems at 1.5 gpm per ton (2.0 l/m per kw)	18 - 24	7 - 19

**Table 16a: Size 026 Two-Stage HFC-410A Typical Unit Operating Pressures and Temperatures**

Entering Water Temp °F	Water Flow GPM	Full Load Cooling - without HWG active						Full Load Heating - without HWG active					
		Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Super-heat	Sub-cooling	Water Temp Rise °F	Air Temp Drop °F DB	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Super-heat	Sub-cooling	Water Temp Drop °F	Air Temp Rise °F DB
30*								70-80	280-300	2-7	6-11	7.3-9.3	14-20
								72-82	280-300	3-8	6-11	6.0-8.0	14-20
								75-85	280-300	3-8	6-11	4.7-6.7	14-20
50	3	128-138	216-236	13-18	15-20	18.0-20.0	18-24	105-115	310-330	4-9	6-11	10.1-12.1	19-25
								105-115	310-330	5-10	6-11	8.4-10.4	19-25
								110-120	310-330	6-11	6-11	6.6-8.6	19-25
70	3	131-141	290-310	12-17	15-20	17.3-19.3	17-23	130-140	340-360	11-16	7-12	12.8-14.8	23-28
	4.5	131-141	290-310	12-17	14-19	14.3-16.3	17-23	130-140	340-360	13-18	7-12	10.6-12.6	23-28
	6	131-141	275-295	12-17	13-18	11.3-13.3	17-23	132-142	340-360	15-20	8-13	8.3-10.3	23-28
90	3	138-148	138-148	11-16	18-23	16.5-18.5	16-22						
	4.5	138-148	138-148	11-16	16-21	13.6-15.6	16-22						
	6	138-148	138-148	11-16	15-20	10.7-12.7	16-22						
110	3	142-152	480-500	10-15	19-24	15.0-17.0	16-22						
	4.5	142-152	465-485	11-16	17-22	13.1-15.1	16-22						
	6	142-152	451-471	11-16	16-21	10.3-12.3	16-22						

\*Based on 15% methanol antifreeze solution

**Table 16b: Size 038 Two-Stage HFC-410A Typical Unit Operating Pressures and Temperatures**

Entering Water Temp °F	Water Flow GPM	Full Load Cooling - without HWG active						Full Load Heating - without HWG active					
		Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Super-heat	Sub-cooling	Water Temp Rise °F	Air Temp Drop °F DB	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Super-heat	Sub-cooling	Water Temp Drop °F	Air Temp Rise °F DB
30*								67-77	274-294	8-13	1-6	8.3-10.3	15-21
								71-81	278-298	9-14	1-6	6.2-8.2	16-22
								75-85	282-302	9-14	1-6	4.0-6.0	16-22
50	4.5	125-135	216-236	15-20	13-18	21.0-23.0	17-23	95-105	304-324	11-16	1-6	10.7-12.7	21-27
								100-110	308-328	12-17	1-6	7.9-8.9	21-27
								104-114	311-331	12-17	1-6	5.2-7.2	21-27
70	4.5	130-140	290-310	14-19	15-20	20.4-22.4	17-23	123-133	331-351	14-19	1-6	13.5-15.5	26-32
	6.75	130-140	274-294	14-19	12-18	15.1-17.1	17-23	127-137	335-355	16-21	1-6	10.1-12.1	26-32
	9	129-139	256-276	14-19	9-14	9.7-11.7	17-23	132-142	340-360	17-22	1-6	6.7-8.7	26-32
90	4.5	137-147	410-430	14-19	17-22	19.6-21.6	15-21						
	6.75	137-147	390-410	14-19	14-19	14.5-16.5	15-21						
	9	137-147	370-390	13-18	11-16	9.3-11.3	15-21						
110	4.5	141-151	476-496	13-18	17-22	19.2-21.2	15-21						
	6.75	141-151	457-477	13-18	14-19	14.1-16.1	15-21						
	9	141-151	439-459	13-18	11-16	9.0-11.0	15-21						

\*Based on 15% methanol antifreeze solution

## Unit Operating Conditions

**Table 16c: Size 049 Two-Stage HFC-410A Typical Unit Operating Pressures and Temperatures**

Entering Water Temp °F	Water Flow GPM	Full Load Cooling - without HWG active						Full Load Heating - without HWG active					
		Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Super-heat	Sub-cooling	Water Temp Rise °F	Air Temp Drop °F DB	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Super-heat	Sub-cooling	Water Temp Drop °F	Air Temp Rise °F DB
30*								63-73	277-297	9-14	2-7	8.2-10.2	15-21
								66-76	280-300	10-15	2-7	6.1-8.1	15-21
								68-78	285-305	11-16	2-7	4.0-6.0	16-22
50	6	118-128	224-244	16-21	12-17	19.9-21.9	17-23	96-106	312-332	16-21	2-7	10.9-12.9	20-26
								100-110	316-336	16-21	2-7	8.1-10.1	21-27
								103-113	320-340	17-22	2-7	5.4-7.4	21-27
70	6	125-130	300-320	15-20	13-18	19.5-21.5	16-22	120-130	339-359	27-32	3-8	13.6-15.6	25-31
	9	125-130	280-300	15-20	10-15	14.4-16.4	16-22	122-132	341-361	27-32	3-8	10.1-12.1	25-31
	12	123-133	260-180	15-20	7-12	9.3-11.3	16-22	124-134	344-364	27-32	3-8	6.5-8.5	25-31
90	6	132-142	419-439	15-20	15-20	19.0-21.0	15-21						
	9	130-140	396-419	15-20	12-17	13.8-15.8	15-21						
	12	129-139	374-394	15-20	9-14	8.8-10.8	15-21						
110	6	137-147	490-510	15-20	16-21	16-21	14-20						
	9	135-145	464-484	15-20	13-18	13-18	14-20						
	12	133-143	442-462	15-20	10-15	10-15	14-20						

\*Based on 15% methanol antifreeze solution

**Table 16d: Size 064 Two-Stage HFC-410A Typical Unit Operating Pressures and Temperatures**

Entering Water Temp °F	Water Flow GPM	Full Load Cooling - without HWG active						Full Load Heating - without HWG active					
		Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Super-heat	Sub-cooling	Water Temp Rise °F	Air Temp Drop °F DB	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Super-heat	Sub-cooling	Water Temp Drop °F	Air Temp Rise °F DB
30*								65-75	286-306	7-12	2-8	8.0-10.0	18-24
								69-79	290-310	7-12	2-8	7.0-9.0	18-24
								71-81	290-310	7-12	2-8	4.0-6.0	18-24
50	7.5	118-128	223-243	15-20	10-15	19.4-21.4	20-26	98-108	323-343	6-11	3-8	10.6-12.6	24-30
								102-112	323-343	7-12	3-8	7.9-9.9	24-30
								105-115	330-350	8-13	3-8	5.2-7.2	24-30
70	7.5	125-135	290-310	11-16	14-19	19.0-21.0	19-25	126-136	355-375	11-16	4-9	13.4-15.4	29-35
	11.25	125-135	280-300	11-16	11-16	13.9-15.9	19-25	130-140	360-380	13-18	4-9	10.0-12.0	29-35
	15	124-134	260-280	13-18	8-13	9.0-11.0	19-25	134-144	367-387	15-20	4-9	6.5-8.5	29-35
90	7.5	132-142	420-440	10-15	19-24	18.3-20.3	18-24						
	11.25	131-141	410-430	10-15	16-21	13.4-15.4	18-24						
	15	130-140	400-420	11-16	14-19	9.0-11.0	18-24						
110	7.5	18-24	490-510	8-13	22-27	17.9-19.9	18-24						
	11.25	18-24	490-510	9-14	20-25	13.1-15.1	18-24						
	15	18-24	490-510	10-15	18-23	8.3-10.3	18-24						

\*Based on 15% methanol antifreeze solution

**Antifreeze Correction Table**

Antifreeze Type	Antifreeze %	Cooling			Heating		WPD Corr. Fct. EWT 30°F
		EWT 90°F			EWT 30°F		
		Total Cap	Sens Cap	Power	Htg Cap	Power	
Water	0	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Propylene Glycol	5	0.995	0.995	1.003	0.989	0.997	1.070
	15	0.986	0.986	1.009	0.968	0.990	1.210
	25	0.978	0.978	1.014	0.947	0.983	1.360
Methanol	5	0.997	0.997	1.002	0.989	0.997	1.070
	15	0.990	0.990	1.007	0.968	0.990	1.160
	25	0.982	0.982	1.012	0.949	0.984	1.220
Ethanol	5	0.998	0.998	1.002	0.981	0.994	1.140
	15	0.994	0.994	1.005	0.944	0.983	1.300
	25	0.986	0.986	1.009	0.917	0.974	1.360
Ethylene Glycol	5	0.998	0.998	1.002	0.993	0.998	1.040
	15	0.994	0.994	1.004	0.980	0.994	1.120
	25	0.988	0.988	1.008	0.966	0.990	1.200

## Preventive Maintenance

### Water Coil Maintenance

(Direct ground water applications only)

If the system is installed in an area with a known high mineral content (125 P.P.M. or greater) in the water, it is best to establish a periodic maintenance schedule with the owner so the coil can be checked regularly. Consult the well water applications section of this manual for a more detailed water coil material selection. Should periodic coil cleaning be necessary, use standard coil cleaning procedures, which are compatible with the heat exchanger material and copper water lines. Generally, the more water flowing through the unit, the less chance for scaling. Therefore, 1.5 gpm per ton [2.0 l/m per kW] is recommended as a minimum flow. Minimum flow rate for entering water temperatures below 50°F [10°C] is 2.0 gpm per ton [2.6 l/m per kW].

### Water Coil Maintenance

(All other water loop applications)

Generally water coil maintenance is not needed for closed loop systems. However, if the piping is known to have high dirt or debris content, it is best to establish a periodic maintenance schedule with the owner so the water coil can be checked regularly. Dirty installations are typically the result of deterioration of iron or galvanized piping or components in the system. Open cooling towers requiring heavy chemical treatment and mineral buildup through water use can also contribute to higher maintenance. Should periodic coil cleaning be necessary, use standard coil cleaning procedures, which are compatible with both the heat exchanger material and copper water lines. Generally, the more water flowing through the unit, the less chance for scaling. However, flow rates over 3 gpm per ton (3.9 l/m per kW) can produce water (or debris) velocities that can erode the heat exchanger wall and ultimately produce leaks.

### Hot Water Generator Coils

See water coil maintenance for ground water units. If the potable water is hard or not chemically softened, the high temperatures of the desuperheater will tend to scale even quicker than the water coil and may need more frequent inspections. In areas with extremely hard water, a HWG is not recommended.

### Filters

Filters must be clean to obtain maximum performance. Filters should be inspected every month under normal operating conditions and be replaced when necessary. Units should never be operated without a filter.

Washable, high efficiency, electrostatic filters, when dirty, can exhibit a very high pressure drop for the fan motor and reduce air flow, resulting in poor performance. It is especially important to provide consistent washing of these filters (in the opposite direction of the normal air flow) once per month using a high pressure wash similar to those found at self-serve car washes.

### Condensate Drain

In areas where airborne bacteria may produce a “slimy” substance in the drain pan, it may be necessary to treat the drain pan chemically with an algaecide approximately every three months to minimize the problem. The condensate pan may also need to be cleaned periodically to insure indoor air quality. The condensate drain can pick up lint and dirt, especially with dirty filters. Inspect the drain twice a year to avoid the possibility of plugging and eventual overflow.

### Compressor

Conduct annual amperage checks to insure that amp draw is no more than 10% greater than indicated on the serial plate data.

### Fan Motors

Consult air handler I.O.M. for maintenance requirements.

### Air Coil

The air coil must be cleaned to obtain maximum performance. Check once a year under normal operating conditions and, if dirty, brush or vacuum clean. Care must be taken not to damage the aluminum fins while cleaning. CAUTION: Fin edges are sharp.

### Cabinet

Do not allow water to stay in contact with the cabinet for long periods of time to prevent corrosion of the cabinet sheet metal. Generally, cabinets are set up from the floor a few inches [7 - 8 cm] to prevent water from entering the cabinet. The cabinet can be cleaned using a mild detergent.

### Refrigerant System

To maintain sealed circuit integrity, do not install service gauges unless unit operation appears abnormal. Reference the operating charts for pressures and temperatures. Verify that air and water flow rates are at proper levels before servicing the refrigerant circuit.



## Troubleshooting

### General

If operational difficulties are encountered, perform the preliminary checks below before referring to the troubleshooting charts.

- Verify that the unit is receiving electrical supply power.
- Make sure the fuses in the fused disconnect switches are intact.

After completing the preliminary checks described above, inspect for other obvious problems such as leaking connections, broken or disconnected wires, etc. If everything appears to be in order, but the unit still fails to operate properly, refer to the “CXM Troubleshooting Process Flowchart” or “Functional Troubleshooting Chart.”

### CXM Board

CXM board troubleshooting in general is best summarized as simply verifying inputs and outputs. After inputs and outputs have been verified, board operation is confirmed and the problem must be elsewhere. Below are some general guidelines for troubleshooting the CXM control.

### Field Inputs

All inputs are 24VAC from the thermostat and can be verified using a volt meter between C and Y, G, O, W. 24VAC will be present at the terminal (for example, between “Y” and “C”) if the thermostat is sending an input to the CXM board.

### Sensor Inputs

All sensor inputs are ‘paired wires’ connecting each component to the board. Therefore, continuity on pressure switches, for example can be checked at the board connector.

The thermistor resistance should be measured with the connector removed so that only the impedance of the thermistor is measured. If desired, this reading can be compared to the thermistor resistance chart shown in the CXM AOM manual. An ice bath can be used to check calibration of the thermistor.

### Outputs

The compressor relay is 24VAC and can be verified using a voltmeter. The fan signal is passed through the board to the external fan relay (units with PSC motors only). The alarm relay can either be 24VAC as shipped or dry contacts for use with DDC controls by clipping the JW1 jumper. Electric heat outputs are 24VDC “ground sinking” and require a volt meter set for DC to verify operation. The terminal marked “24VDC” is the 24VDC supply to the electric heat board; terminal “EH1” is stage 1 electric heat; terminal “EH2” is stage 2 electric heat. When electric heat is energized (thermostat is sending a “W” input to the CXM controller), there will be 24VDC between terminal “24VDC” and “EH1” (stage 1 electric heat) and/or “EH2” (stage 2 electric heat). A reading of 0VDC between “24VDC” and “EH1” or “EH2” will indicate that the CXM board is NOT sending an output signal to the electric heat board.

### Test Mode

Test mode can be entered for 20 minutes by shorting the test pins (see Figure 29). The CXM board will automatically exit test mode after 20 minutes.

### CXM Troubleshooting Process Flowchart/Functional Troubleshooting Chart

The “CXM Troubleshooting Process Flowchart” is a quick overview of how to start diagnosing a suspected problem, using the fault recognition features of the CXM board. The “Functional Troubleshooting Chart” on the following page is a more comprehensive method for identifying a number of malfunctions that may occur, and is not limited to just the CXM controls. Within the chart are five columns:

- The “Fault” column describes the symptoms.
- Columns 2 and 3 identify in which mode the fault is likely to occur, heating or cooling.
- The “Possible Cause column” identifies the most likely sources of the problem.
- The “Solution” column describes what should be done to correct the problem.

## ⚠ WARNING! ⚠

**WARNING! HAZARDOUS VOLTAGE! DISCONNECT ALL ELECTRIC POWER INCLUDING REMOTE DISCONNECTS BEFORE SERVICING.**

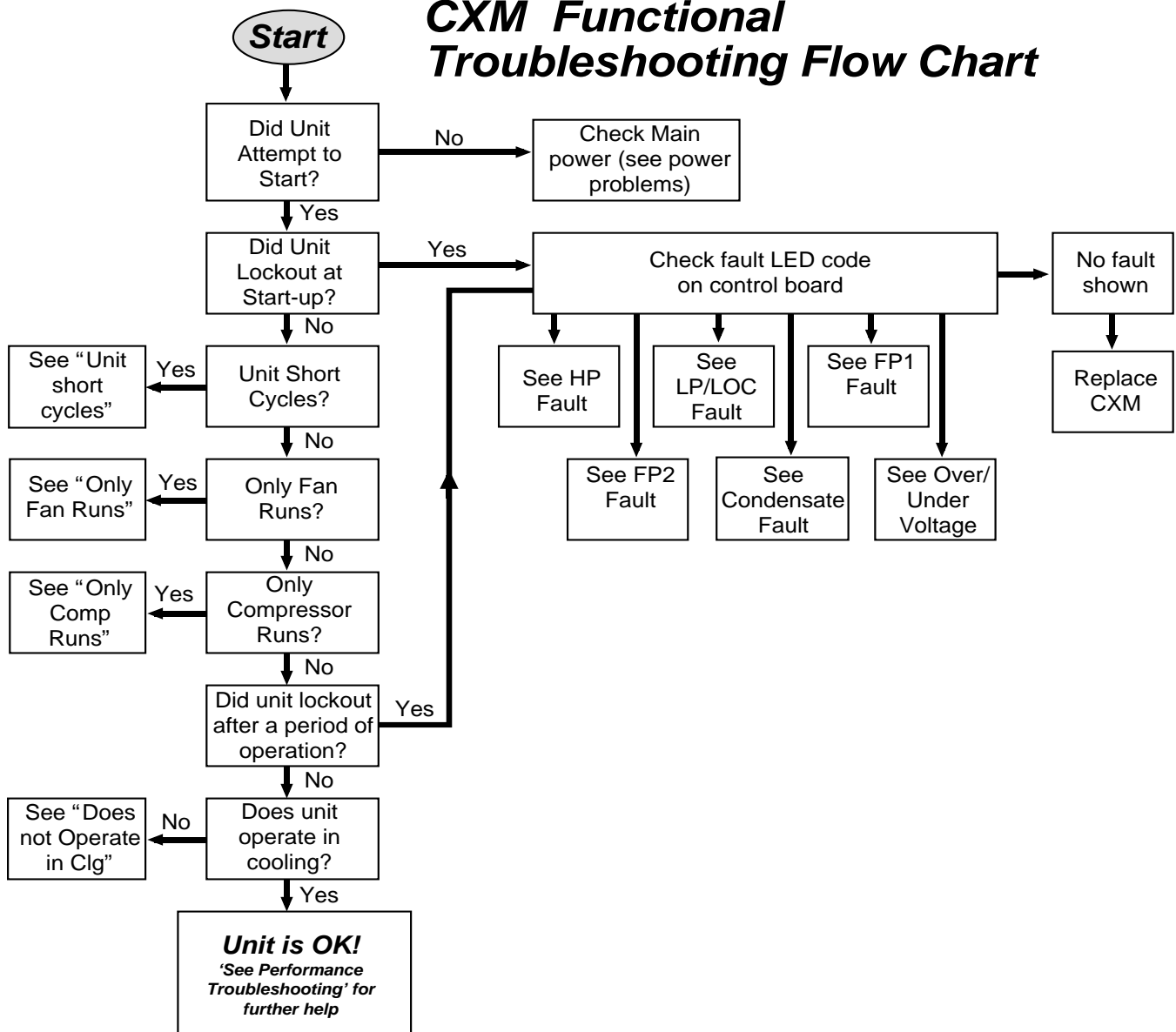
Failure to disconnect power before servicing can cause severe personal injury or death.

# CXM Process Flow Chart

**⚠ WARNING! ⚠**

**WARNING!** HAZARDOUS VOLTAGE! DISCONNECT ALL ELECTRIC POWER INCLUDING REMOTE DISCONNECTS BEFORE SERVICING. Failure to disconnect power before servicing can cause severe personal injury or death.

## ***CXM Functional Troubleshooting Flow Chart***



## Functional Troubleshooting

Fault	Htg	Clg	Possible Cause	Solution
<b>Main power problems</b>	X	X	Green Status LED Off	Check line voltage circuit breaker and disconnect.
				Check for line voltage between L1 and L2 on the contactor.
				Check for 24VAC between R and C on CXM/DXM'
				Check primary/secondary voltage on transformer.
<b>HP Fault Code 2</b> <b>High Pressure</b>		X	Reduced or no water flow in cooling	Check pump operation or valve operation/setting. Check water flow adjust to proper flow rate.
		X	Water Temperature out of range in cooling	Bring water temp within design parameters.
	X		Reduced or no air flow in heating	Check for dirty air filter and clean or replace.
				Check fan motor operation and airflow restrictions. Dirty Air Coil- construction dust etc.
				Too high of external static. Check static vs blower table.
	X		Air temperature out of range in heating	Bring return air temp within design parameters.
	X	X	Overcharged with refrigerant	Check superheat/subcooling vs typical operating condition table.
X	X	Bad HP Switch	Check switch continuity and operation. Replace.	
<b>LP/LOC Fault Code 3</b> <b>Low Pressure / Loss of Charge</b>	X	X	Insufficient charge	Check for refrigerant leaks
				X
<b>LT1 Fault Code 4</b> <b>Water coil low temperature limit</b>	X		Reduced or no water flow in heating	Check pump operation or water valve operation/setting. Plugged strainer or filter. Clean or replace.. Check water flow adjust to proper flow rate.
				X
	X		Improper temperature limit setting (30°F vs 10°F [-1°C vs -2°C])	Clip JW3 jumper for antifreeze (10°F [-12°C]) use.
	X		Water Temperature out of range	Bring water temp within design parameters.
	X	X	Bad thermistor	Check temp and impedance correlation per chart
<b>LT2 Fault Code 5</b> <b>Air coil low temperature limit</b>		X	Reduced or no air flow in cooling	Check for dirty air filter and clean or replace. Check fan motor operation and airflow restrictions. Too high of external static. Check static vs blower table.
				X
		X	Improper temperature limit setting (30°F vs 10°F [-1°C vs -2°C])	Normal airside applications will require 30°F [-1°C] only.
	X	X	Bad thermistor	Check temp and impedance correlation per chart.
<b>Condensate Fault Code 6</b>	X	X	Blocked drain	Check for blockage and clean drain.
				X
		X	Poor drainage	Check for moisture shorting to air coil.
		X	Moisture on sensor	Check for moisture shorting to air coil.
	X	X	Plugged air filter	Replace air filter.
	X	X	Restricted Return Air Flow	Find and eliminate restriction. Increase return duct and/or grille size.
	<b>Over/Under Voltage Code 7</b> <b>(Auto resetting)</b>	X	X	Under Voltage
X				
X			Heating mode LT2>125°F [52°C]	Check for poor air flow or overcharged unit.
				X
<b>Swapped Thermistor Code 9</b>	X	X	LT1 and LT2 swapped	Reverse position of thermistors
<b>No Fault Code Shown</b>	X	X	No compressor operation	See "Only Fan Operates".
	X	X	Compressor overload	Check and replace if necessary.
	X	X	Control board	Reset power and check operation.
<b>Unit Short Cycles</b>	X	X	Dirty air filter	Check and clean air filter.
	X	X	Unit in "test mode"	Reset power or wait 20 minutes for auto exit.
	X	X	Unit selection	Unit may be oversized for space. Check sizing for actual load of space.
	X	X	Compressor overload	Check and replace if necessary
	X	X	Thermostat position	Ensure thermostat set for heating or cooling operation.
<b>Only Fan Runs</b>	X	X	Unit locked out	Check for lockout codes. Reset power.
	X	X	Compressor Overload	Check compressor overload. Replace if necessary.
	X	X	Thermostat wiring	Check thermostat wiring at heat pump. Jumper Y and R for compressor operation in test mode.
	X	X	Thermostat wiring	Check G wiring at heat pump. Jumper G and R for fan operation
<b>Only Compressor Runs</b>	X	X	Thermostat wiring	Check G wiring at heat pump. Jumper G and R for fan operation
	X	X	Fan motor relay	Jumper G and R for fan operation. Check for Line voltage across BR contacts.
	X	X	Fan motor	Check fan power enable relay operation (if present).
	X	X	Thermostat wiring	Check for line voltage at motor. Check capacitor. Check thermostat wiring at heat pump. Jumper Y and R for compressor operation in test mode

## Functional Troubleshooting

Unit Doesn't Operate in Cooling	X	Reversing valve	Set for cooling demand and check 24VAC on RV coil and at CXM/DXM board. If RV is stuck, run high pressure up by reducing water flow and while operating engage and disengage RV coil voltage to push valve.
	X	Thermostat setup	Check for 'O' RV setup not 'B'.
	X	Thermostat wiring	Check O wiring at heat pump. Jumper O and R for RV coil 'click'.
	X	Thermostat wiring	Put thermostat in cooling mode. Check 24 VAC on O (check between C and O); check for 24 VAC on W (check between W and C). There should be voltage on O, but not on W. If voltage is present on W, thermostat may be bad or wired incorrectly.

## Performance Troubleshooting

Performance Troubleshooting	Htg	Clg	Possible Cause	Solution
Insufficient capacity/ Not cooling or heating	X	X	Dirty filter	Replace or clean.
	X		Reduced or no air flow in heating	Check for dirty air filter and clean or replace.
				Check fan motor operation and airflow restrictions.
				Too high of external static. Check static vs. blower table.
	X	X	Reduced or no air flow in cooling	Check for dirty air filter and clean or replace.
				Check fan motor operation and airflow restrictions.
				Too high of external static. Check static vs. blower table.
	X	X	Leaky duct work	Check supply and return air temperatures at the unit and at distant duct registers if significantly different, duct leaks are present.
	X	X	Low refrigerant charge	Check superheat and subcooling per chart.
	X	X	Restricted metering device	Check superheat and subcooling per chart. Replace.
		X	Defective reversing valve	Perform RV touch test.
X	X	Thermostat improperly located	Check location and for air drafts behind stat.	
X	X	Unit undersized	Recheck loads & sizing. Check sensible clg. load and heat pump capacity.	
X	X	Scaling in water heat exchanger	Perform scaling check and clean if necessary.	
X	X	Inlet water too hot or too cold	Check load, loop sizing, loop backfill, ground moisture.	
High Head Pressure	X		Reduced or no air flow in heating	Check for dirty air filter and clean or replace.
				Check fan motor operation and air flow restrictions.
				Too high of external static. Check static vs. blower table.
		X	Reduced or no water flow in cooling	Check pump operation or valve operation/setting. Check water flow. Adjust to proper flow rate.
	X	X	Inlet water too hot	Check load, loop sizing, loop backfill, ground moisture.
	X		Air temperature out of range in heating	Bring return air temperature within design parameters.
		X	Scaling in water heat exchanger	Perform scaling check and clean if necessary.
	X	X	Unit overcharged	Check superheat and subcooling. Re-weigh in charge.
X	X	Non-condensables in system	Vacuum system and re-weigh in charge.	
X	X	Restricted metering device.	Check superheat and subcooling per chart. Replace.	
Low Suction Pressure	X		Reduced water flow in heating.	Check pump operation or water valve operation/setting. Plugged strainer or filter. Clean or replace.
				Check water flow. Adjust to proper flow rate.
	X		Water temperature out of range.	Bring water temperature within design parameters.
		X	Reduced air flow in cooling.	Check for dirty air filter and clean or replace. Check fan motor operation and air flow restrictions. Too high of external static. Check static vs. blower table.
		X	Air temperature out of range	Too much cold vent air? Bring entering air temperature within design parameters.
X	X	Insufficient charge	Check for refrigerant leaks.	
Low Discharge Air Temperature in Heating	X		Too high of air flow	Check fan motor speed selection and air flow chart.
	X		Poor performance	See 'Insufficient Capacity'
High humidity		X	Too high of air flow	Check fan motor speed selection and airflow chart.
		X	Unit oversized	Recheck loads & sizing. Check sensible clg load and heat pump capacity.

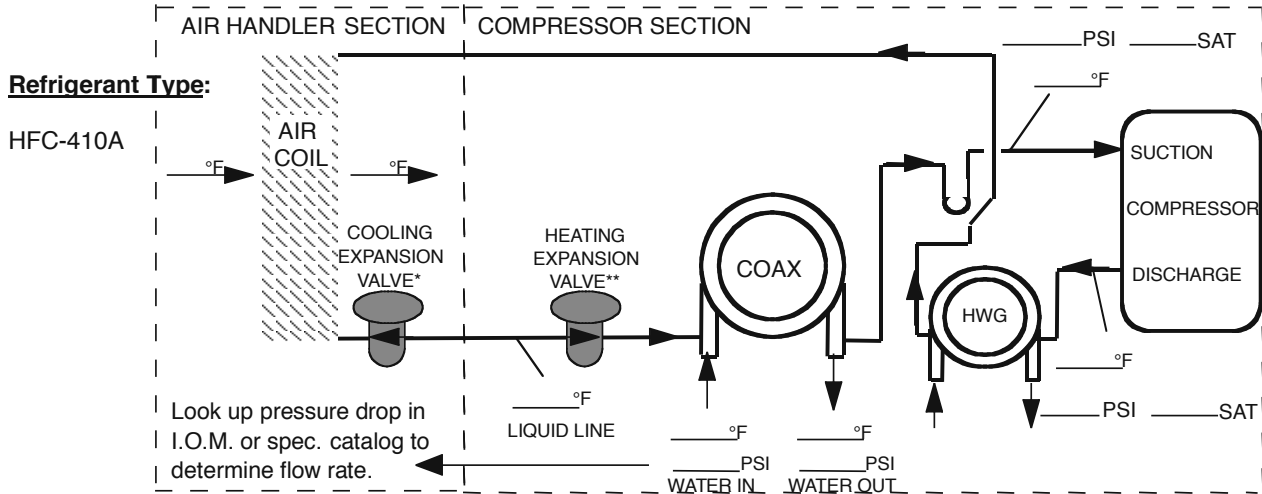
# Troubleshooting Form

Customer: \_\_\_\_\_ Antifreeze: \_\_\_\_\_

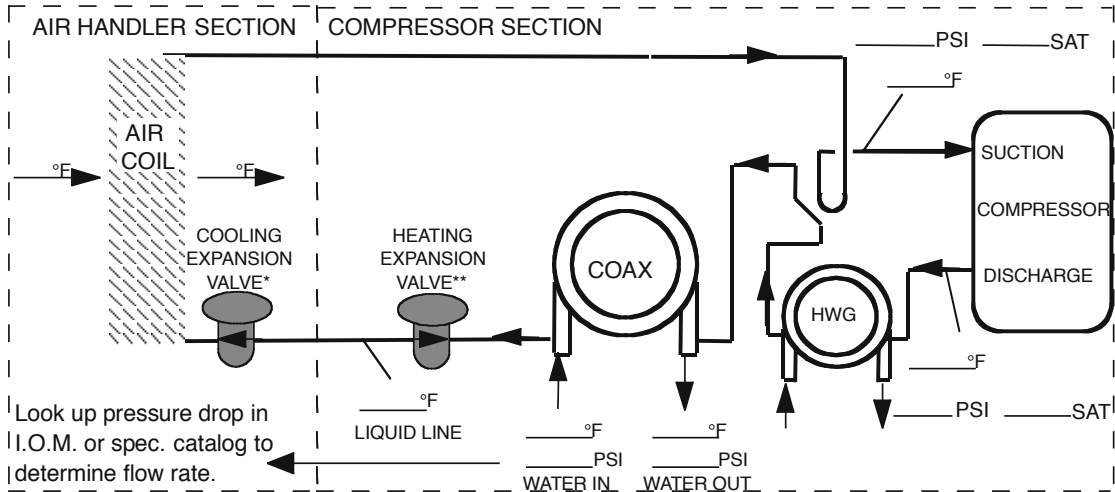
Model#: \_\_\_\_\_ Serial#: \_\_\_\_\_ Loop type: \_\_\_\_\_

Complaint: \_\_\_\_\_

### HEATING CYCLE ANALYSIS -



### COOLING CYCLE ANALYSIS -



\*Cooling expansion valve meters in the cooling mode, and bypasses in the heating mode.  
 \*\*Heating expansion valve meters in the heating mode, and bypasses in the cooling mode.

### Heat of Extraction (Absorbtion) or Heat of Rejection =

$$\text{_____ flow rate (gpm) x _____ temp. diff. (deg. F) x _____ fluid factor } \dagger = \text{_____ (Btu/hr)}$$

**Superheat** = suction temperature - suction saturation temp. = \_\_\_\_\_ (deg F)

**Subcooling** = discharge saturation temp. - liquid line temp. = \_\_\_\_\_ (deg F)

†Use 500 for water, 485 for antifreeze.

Note: Never connect refrigerant gauges during startup procedures. Conduct water-side analysis using P/T ports to determine water flow and temperature difference. If water-side analysis shows poor performance, refrigerant troubleshooting may be required. Connect refrigerant gauges as a last resort.

# Warranty



## CLIMATE MASTER, INC. LIMITED EXPRESS WARRANTY/LIMITATION OF REMEDIES AND LIABILITY FOR RESIDENTIAL CLASS PRODUCTS WITH LABOR ALLOWANCE

It is expressly understood that unless a statement is specifically identified as a warranty, statements made by Climate Master, Inc., a Delaware corporation, ("CM") or its representatives, relating to CM's products, whether oral, written or contained in any sales literature, catalog or agreement, are not express warranties and do not form a part of the basis of the bargain, but are merely CM's opinion or commendation of CM's products. **EXCEPT AS SPECIFICALLY SET FORTH HEREIN, THERE IS NO EXPRESS WARRANTY AS TO ANY OF CM'S PRODUCTS. CM MAKES NO WARRANTY AGAINST LATENT DEFECTS. CM MAKES NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OF THE GOODS OR OF THE FITNESS OF THE GOODS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE.**

### GRANT OF LIMITED EXPRESS WARRANTY

CM warrants its Residential Class products, purchased and retained in the United States of America and Canada, to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and maintenance as follows: (1) Air conditioning, heating and/or heat pump units built or sold by CM ("CM Units") for ten (10) years from the Warranty Inception Date (as defined below); (2) Thermostats, auxiliary electric heaters and geothermal pumping modules built or sold by CM, when installed with CM Units, for ten (10) years from the Warranty Inception Date (as defined below); and (3) Other accessories and parts built or sold by CM, when installed with CM Units, for one (1) year from the date of shipment from CM. The "Warranty Inception Date" shall be the date of original unit installation, or six (6) months from date of unit shipment from CM, whichever comes first.

To make a claim under this warranty, parts must be returned to CM in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, freight prepaid, no later than ninety (90) days after the date of the failure of the part; if CM determines the part to be defective and within CM's Limited Express Warranty, CM shall, when such part has been either replaced or repaired, return such to a factory recognized distributor, dealer or service organization, F.O.B. CM, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, freight prepaid. The warranty on any part repaired or replaced under warranty expires at the end of the original warranty period.

This Limited Express Warranty shall cover the labor incurred by CM authorized service personnel in connection with the installation of a new or repaired warranty part that is covered by this Limited Express Warranty only to the extent specifically set forth in the then existing labor allowance schedule provided by CM's Warranty Department and only as follows: (1) CM Units for five (5) years from the Warranty Inception Date; (2) Thermostats, auxiliary electric heaters and geothermal pumping modules built or sold by CM, when installed with CM Units, for five (5) years from the Warranty Inception Date. Actual Labor costs are not covered by this Limited Express Warranty to the extent they exceed the amount allowed under said allowance schedule, they are not specifically provided for in said allowance schedule, they are not the result of work performed by CM authorized service personnel, they are incurred in connection with a part not covered by this Limited Express Warranty, or they are incurred more than the time periods set forth in this paragraph after the Warranty Inception Date.

This warranty does not cover and does not apply to: (1) Air filters, fuses, refrigerant, fluids, oil; (2) Products relocated after initial installation; (3) Any portion or component of any system that is not supplied by CM, regardless of the cause of the failure of such portion or component; (4) Products on which the unit identification tags or labels have been removed or defaced; (5) Products on which payment to CM, or to the owner's seller or installing contractor, is in default; (6) Products subjected to improper or inadequate installation, maintenance, repair, wiring or voltage conditions; (7) Products subjected to accident, misuse, negligence, abuse, fire, flood, lightning, unauthorized alteration, misapplication, contamination or corrosive air or liquid supply, operation at abnormal air or liquid temperatures or flow rates, or opening of the refrigerant circuit by unqualified personnel; (8) Mold, fungus or bacteria damages; (9) Corrosion or abrasion of the product; (10) Products supplied by others; (11) Products which have been operated in a manner contrary to CM's printed instructions; (12) Products which have insufficient performance as a result of improper system design or improper application, installation, or use of CM's products; or (13) Electricity or fuel costs, or any increases or unrealized savings in same, for any reason whatsoever.

This Limited Express Warranty provides the limited labor allowance coverage as set forth above. Otherwise, CM is not responsible for: (1) The costs of any fluids, refrigerant or system components supplied by others, or associated labor to repair or replace the same, which is incurred as a result of a defective part covered by CM's Limited Express Warranty; (2) The costs of labor, refrigerant, materials or service incurred in diagnosis and removal of the defective part, or in obtaining and replacing the new or repaired part; (3) Transportation costs of the defective part from the installation site to CM, or of the return of that part if not covered by CM's Limited Express Warranty; or (4) The costs of normal maintenance.

This Limited Express Warranty applies to CM Residential Class products ordered from CM on or after May 1, 2010 (this would generally include CM Units with serial numbers beginning with "N118" and higher), and is not retroactive to any products ordered from CM prior to May 1, 2010 (this would generally include CM Units with serial numbers beginning with "N117" and lower). If you are unsure if this Limited Express Warranty applies to the product you have purchased, contact CM at the phone number or address reflected below.

**Limitation:** This Limited Express Warranty is given in lieu of all other warranties. If, notwithstanding the disclaimers contained herein, it is determined that other warranties exist, any such express warranty, including without limitation any express warranties or any implied warranties of fitness for particular purpose and merchantability, shall be limited to the duration of the Limited Express Warranty.

### LIMITATION OF REMEDIES

In the event of a breach of the Limited Express Warranty, CM will only be obligated at CM's option to repair the failed part or unit, or to furnish a new or rebuilt part or unit in exchange for the part or unit which has failed. If after written notice to CM's factory in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma of each defect, malfunction or other failure, and a reasonable number of attempts by CM to correct the defect, malfunction or other failure, and the remedy fails of its essential purpose, CM shall refund the purchase price paid to CM in exchange for the return of the sold goods(s). Said refund shall be the maximum liability of CM. **THIS REMEDY IS THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE BUYER OR PURCHASER AGAINST CM FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT, FOR THE BREACH OF ANY WARRANTY OR FOR CM'S NEGLIGENCE OR IN STRICT LIABILITY.**

### LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

CM shall have no liability for any damages if CM's performance is delayed for any reason or is prevented to any extent by any event such as, but not limited to: any war, civil unrest, government restrictions or restraints, strikes, or work stoppages, fire, flood, accident, shortages of transportation, fuel, material, or labor, acts of God or any other reason beyond the sole control of CM. **CM EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS AND EXCLUDES ANY LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGE IN CONTRACT, FOR BREACH OF ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY, OR IN TORT, WHETHER FOR CM'S NEGLIGENCE OR AS STRICT LIABILITY.**

### OBTAINING WARRANTY PERFORMANCE

Normally, the dealer or service organization who installed the products will provide warranty performance for the owner. Should the installer be unavailable, contact any CM recognized distributor, dealer or service organization. If assistance is required in obtaining warranty performance, write or call:

Climate Master, Inc. • Customer Service • 7300 SW 44th Street • Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73179 • (405) 745-6000 • e-service@climatemaster.com

**NOTE:** Some states or Canadian provinces do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, or the limitation or exclusions of consequential or incidental damages, so the foregoing exclusions and limitations may not apply to you. This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state and from Canadian province to Canadian province.

Please refer to the CM Installation, Operation and Maintenance Manual for operating and maintenance instructions.

Rev: 4/10  
Part No: RP851

## Notes

## Revision History

Date	Page #	Description
8 May, 14	43-44	Updated Functional Troubleshooting Table
	15, 38	Updated Tables 5 and 14
18 June, 13	All	Removed TTP, Updated TTS to Rev. C
10 Jan., 13	14	Antifreeze Percentage Table Updated
17 Nov. 11	36	ATP32U03/4 Wiring Figure Added
31 Jan, 11	18	Refrigerant Charge Information Updated
13 Jan, 11	11	Circulator Check Valve Removed
27 July, 10	33	TTP Low Voltage Field Wiring Diagram Updated
15 July, 10	5, 9, 40	Compressor isolation upgrade from Springs to grommets
1 May, 10	50	New Warranty Update
30 April, 10	26	HWG Piping Drawings Revised
16 Dec., 09	28	HWG Water Piping Size and Length Table Added
9 Dec., 09	11-12	Pump Curve Tables Added
30 Oct., 09	46-47	Functional Troubleshooting Table Updated
15 Sept., 09	36	'Safety Features - CXM/DXM Controls' Section Updated
13 August, 09	All	First Published



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